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The Western Witness.

THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

VOL. VII.—No. 3 SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 16, 1892. PRICE, 5 CENTS

ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Conferring of Holy Orders at Maynooth.

ANOTHER INDIAN CONGRESS

Items of Interest From all Sections, Countries and Religious Orders. Readable News.

In the six New England States there are 1,000,000 Catholic communicants against 200,000 in the Congregational churches.

The St. Joseph's Home for home less industrious boys, Philadelphia, is opened. It will accommodate one hundred and fifty boys, who will be taught their religion, true manhood and citizenship.

Rev. Father Accorsina, of Centreville, S. D., is now stationed in the pro-cathedral, Sioux Falls. He was the sixteenth priest that attended the Centreville Hurley missions in a period of six years.

Buffalo has a most deserving Catholic institution for deaf mutes. It does an immense amount of good work in a modest way, and its management deservedly evokes the highest praise from the State officials.

An interesting recent convert to Catholicism is Miss Ayling, a stepdaughter of Mr. John Morley, M. P. Miss Ayling was received into the Church in Paris, where she has been residing for some time in a convent.

The cornerstone of the new Catholic church of the Greek Rite, Leisenring, was laid on July 4th. Father Dzubay is the rector of the congregation. The new edifice will be the finest erected by the Catholics of the Greek rite in the United States.

A Catholic institute and gymnasium on a grand scale has been inaugurated in Covington, Ky. All Catholic men and boys from fifteen years old are eligible. The Right Rev. Bishop Maes and Lieutenant-Governor Bryan delivered addresses at the opening on June 28th.

A steamboat named "Our Lady of Perpetual Help," which is intended for missionary work on the Congo, has been launched at Hoboken, in Belgium. The ceremony was preceded by the benediction of the ship by the Cardinal-Archbishop of Malines, who then cut the hawser which held it to the shore.

On June 21st was celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of Father McMullen's elevation to the priesthood at Richmond, Indiana. The esteem in which the good father is held by his people took the substantial form of a purse containing $10,000 in gold, which was presented him on the evening of the same day.

Rev. T. A. Ostrop, pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Carlinsville, Ill., died on Sunday June 26th, at his parochial residence. Father Ostrop was born in Dorsten, Germany, in 1823, and arrived in Illinois in 1856. He was pastor of several German churches in the diocese of Alton and was always well liked by those whose spiritual care was confided to him.

The piece of marble sent by Pius IX. for the Washington Monument, and which was cast into the Potomac by the Knownothings, was fished up from the bed of that river a few days ago. Its Latin inscription was the means of its identification. It will now doubtless find its way back to the monument for which it was originally intended by its illustrious donor.

The Catholics of Chicago are to have a first-class Catholic paper. Archbishop Feehan and a number of his clergy have subscribed the necessary capital and have engaged an experienced editor to conduct the new journal. This we learn from the "Chicago Catholic Home," which speaks of the new paper as its successor. We take it therefore that the "Home" will suspend.

The Very Rev. E. Sorne, Father General of the Congregation of the Holy Cross, accompanied by Father Zahn and Brother Columbia, of the same congregation, is making a health visit to Nantucket, Mass. Father General Sorin has been an important factor in the building up of Catholicity in the great West. He founded Notre Dame University over fifty years ago and has directed it ever since.

The Superior-General of the Capuchin order is expected shortly to visit America. His coming from Rome is the subject of much interest in the many Capuchin establishments in this country. Among them may be mentioned the four convents of the New York archdiocese, one at Cumberland Mo., one each at Pittsburg and Summit, Pa., St. Bonaventure's Monastery, Detroit, and the houses in Concordia, Wheeling and Green Bay episcopates.

Miss Lucretia Van Bibber has given her handsome property on Willis and Centre streets, opposite the courthouse, in Westminster, Md., to the Paulist Fathers. They will take possession August 1st. The large and elegant residence will be converted into a home and used as headquarters by the order, who engage principally in mission work. Miss Van Bibber recently refused $10,000 for the property. She will build a cottage for herself on a lot opposite the residence.

The friends of Catholic education won a victory in the British Parliament last week, when the government accepted Thomas Sexton's amendment to the Irish Educational Bill. These involve large recognition of Catholic claims. The schools of the Christian Brothers, for example, heretofore excluded from the national school grants, because of the Brothers' objection to unnecessary interference with the matter of religious instruction, etc., can now avail themselves of the grant without changing their attitude.

Bishop Marty of South Dacota has arrived home from Washington having completed arrangements while there in conjunction with Father Stephens for holding an Indian congress on the Sioux reservation this month. Bishop Marty stated before leaving for the West that the Indian Council will be one of the largest ever held and in some respects the most important. It will cover the entire first week of July, but the 4th will be made the principal day. Representatives of all the Northwestern tribes and bands, over 2000 in all, besides which there will be 5000 to 10,000 visitors. The council is to be under the auspices of the Catholic Church and Bishop Marty will have immediate charge. The congress will be held on the west side of the Missouri river near Forest City.

The annual solemn function of conferring Orders in Maynooth was concluded on Sunday, the 18th ult., with the ordination of thirty-four priests by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin. The ceremony was carried out with more than usual impressiveness and splendor in the beautiful new chapel of the college. His Lordship the Bishop of Canea, conferred the Clerical Tonsure and Minor Orders, and the Archbishop of Dublin the Holy Orders. His Grace was also present in the great procession of Corpus Christi, and officiated as celebrant at the benediction in the College Square. Several bishops, including his Grace the Primate, the Archbishops of Dublin and Tuam, the Bishops of Elphin, Kildare, Clogher, Galway, Cork, Ossory, Raphoe and Ardagh, arrived at Maynooth for the general meeting of the Episcopal Board, which was held on Tuesday and Wednesday. Ninety-one students received Clerical Tonsure, and eighty-nine Minor Orders.

THE CAPUCHIN ORDER.

Its General to Make a Visit to the United States.

LONG ESTABLISHED HERE.

This Order is an Offshoot of the Franciscans, With Whom They Still Have Many Things in Common.

In view of the announced visit to this country of the General of the Capuchin Order, the following history of its origin and progress is timely:

The Capuchins are an offshoot of the ancient Franciscan order, with which they still have many things in common.

The Capuchins were not however the first offshoot of the great Franciscan order, whose rapid growth in European countries led to many divisions of its members. Probably the first community of the disciples of St. Francis to set up a separate community were the Observantines to which branch of the Franciscans the founder of the Capuchins originally belonged.

Still another offshoot of the Franciscans were the Recollects, called also Grey Friars, who came into being with the sixteenth century, when they were organized by Friar John of Guadalupe in Spain.

There were Capuchin Friars in this country before the establishment of the American hierarchy, and in a letter written by him in 1789, Dr. Carroll complains of the conduct of certain members of the order to whom missions had been entrusted. These friars were, however, unattached members of any Capuchin house who had probably been attracted to the United States by their knowledge that priests were then imperatively needed here, and by their belief that no rigid investigation into their past record would be held, and it is also manifestly unjust, therefore, to hold the Capuchins responsible for the acts of the few individuals on whose behavior Dr. Carroll reflected, and in the same letter in which he spoke of those Capuchins he gave no small praise upon a number of Recollects who, so he said, were doing excellent service on the missions submitted to their care. The American Capuchins devote themselves mainly to work among German-speaking Catholics and they have been singularly successful in their chosen field, and notably so in New York, where the Church of St. John the Baptist, in New York City was virtually reclaimed by them when internal dissentions disturbed them.

The strongholds of the Capuchin Order are in Southern Europe, from the monasteries of which country go forth the missionaries that supply the places entrusted to the order for evangelical work. It was to one of the French houses of the order that Monsignor Charbonnel, the second bishop of the Canadian See of Toronto retired when he resigned that diocese in 1860, and there at Lyons that he passed the closing years of his life, which ended twelve months ago the past March. The Capuchins are not at present represented in New England, their nearest establishments being the convents they have in the New York archdiocese. About two centuries and a half ago there was a Capuchin mission established on the Kennebec, of which the following mention is made by an ecclesiastical writer:

"The commander, De Razillai, who owned a part of Arcadia, died in 1635, and his portion passed to D'Aulney de Charnisy, who made Biguyduce his post. More devoted to the religious wants of the French on the coast of Maine than La Tour, who was a Protestant, he established a Capuchin mission on the Kennebec in 1643. To the old fort on the Penobscot, near the present town of Castine, the superior often sent his missionaries. The good Fathers, wherever stationed, whether on the coast, keeping alive by daily exhortations the faith of their countrymen, or in the interior warning the trader of the severe justice of God when directed against the unjust buyer or seller, forgot not in the all for all the Scriptures the no less important monition of St. Paul to beware of the danger of a reprobate and castaway while engaged in preaching and laboring for others. With the subsequent coming into Maine, though, of the zealous Jesuits, these French Capuchin Friars departed from the Eastern States, where they have up to the present day no successors.

IRISH NOTES.

Bishop Nulty has appointed the Rev. William Kearny chaplain of the Mullingar Asylum in succession to Father O'Hanlon.

Aileen McDermott, the six year old daughter of Mr. Bryant McDermott, LL. D., of The College, Kilkenny, was drowned in the Nore on June 14th.

A project has been set on foot for the opening of the linen weaving industry in Kilkenny. A house has been erected by Bishop Brownrigg of Ossory and a large number of hands are employed.

At a Crimes Act Court at Liscarroll on June 15th, a widow named Kate McAuliffe was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for taking possession of a house from which she had recently been evicted, near Kanturk.

Mr. Frederic Waller, J. P., and his daughter, Miss Jena Waller of Shannon Grove, were drowned in the Shannon by the capsizing of a sail boat on June 12th. Two other occupants of the boat, Captain Wellington and Miss Stoney were saved.

A severe thunder storm raged over County Sligo recently, during which Mr. William Rooney was killed by lightning near the Glenade Police barracks, and a young man named Patrick Carroll was struck dead while cutting turf on a mountain near Drumcliffe.

On June 11th, in the chapel of the Augustinian Church, New Ross, was witnessed a ceremony which had not been performed in that town for one hundred and seven years, when Bishop Browne ordained to the priesthood Brothers Robert Fitzgerald of Tipperary and Louis Brophy of Dublin.

At an examination held recently by the Medical Board of the Mater Misericordiæ Hospital, Dublin, the Leonard prizes were awarded as follows: Medical—First, gold medal, J. O'Donnell; second, silver medal, J. Brennen. Surgical—First, gold medal J. McGee; second, silver medal, J. O'Donnell.

The potato crop in West Clare has been attacked with a very severe frost, and presents a sorry spectacle, being shrivelled up in the low lying grounds or marshy places or reclaimed bogs. Serious reports are also received from the western districts of the county and on towards Milton, Malbay. In inland districts a similar state of things exist.

Archbishop Walsh laid the foundation stone of a new chapel in connection with St. Joseph's Asylum for the male blind in Dublin on June 12th. Nearly one hundred boys are taught in this great institution, which was founded many years ago by Cardinal Cullen, and has been brought to its present position by the efforts of the Carmelite Fathers.

A LETTER FROM THE POPE.

His Holiness Discourses on the School Question.

AGAINST GODLESS SCHOOLS.

To the Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of New York—Good Reading for all Catholics.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION:—Your collective letters sent us from the archepiscopal residence in New York, where you were gathered for the consecration of the Bishop of Brooklyn, has afforded us a twofold pleasure. For in this letter were manifested both your solicitude for the religious instruction of youth and your desire to pour your doubts and anxieties into our heart, which is ever ready to graciously receive them. Therefore, that nothing may remain in your minds to cause anxiety or incertitude, we have decided to answer you, and we desire that our reply shall be not only a pledge of our paternal affection for you, but also a testimony of the interest we bear toward the faithful dwelling in the vast regions of the United States of North America, a country which, on account of the development therein of the Catholic religion, is to us a source of present consolation, and encourages us to hope for results yet more fortunate.

That same solicitude did not allow us to be indifferent during the heated controversies and disputes that have lately arisen in your country, on account of the agreement entered into by our venerable brother the Archbishop of St. Paul, and the civil authorities, with regard to two out of the great number of parochial schools which the former had very zealously established in the diocese confided to his care; in the heat of this deplorable controversy, it is no wonder if falsehoods were sometimes proclaimed as truths, and that mere suspicions should become matters of public report. These things have indeed painfully disturbed us, and had not our attention been called to the matter in time, it was to be feared that the perfect understanding and unity of the purpose that ought to maintain between bishops, and which we, by every means endeavor to promote, would be destroyed or to a great extent be inefficient.

Therefore, mindful of our office, which makes it incumbent on us calmly and without bias to consider all things in the examination of those causes, the knowledge and decision of which appertain to our ministry, we have with such disposition taken up the cause of the above mentioned Archbishop, submitted for examination, and respecting which he declared he would readily and fully obey our decision, whatever it might be, and certainly this declaration redounds to the credit of the Archbishop, and we certainly commend it. Having, then, correctly labored to discover the facts, and to justly appreciate the value of the arguments offered on both sides; moreover, having formed a special commission of Cardinals who, selected from the Congregation of the Propaganda, with singular diligence devoted themselves to the examination; we have decided that the controversy must be settled by answer which, by our command, our beloved son, the Cardinal Prefect of the same Sacred Congregation, has communicated to the Bishops of the United States.

But, to insist on the matter which troubled you and moved you to write, we wish you to be assured that we have had no fear that any molestations would threaten Catholics in case we had condemned what had been done by the Archbishop of St. Paul concerning the schools at Faribault and Stillwater. Since neither our venerable brother nor any one else has made mention of this danger, it is evident that you were led into a vain and erroneous opinion by some lying report.

In truth, we have examined and decided this cause, mindful and zealous for the decrees which, in accordance with suggestions of this Apostolic See, were framed in relation to parochial schools by the Synods of Baltimore. These decrees we wish to be faithfully observed; but since it is the character of all general law that, if aught special or unexpected should occur, equity suggests that this be tolerated, though it deviate somewhat from the letter of the law; it is easily seen that this is precisely the case that has occurred, wherefore we thought that the quesat issue must be determined, not so much by strict law as by moderation and prudence.

For the rest those venerable bishops of your country whom we know and have found to be when they visited us most devoted to this Holy See, not one wavered in the doctrine taught by it concerning schools in which Catholic children should be instructed. There was but one opinion among all; that the "neutral schools" (without religion) could not be approved; and they unanimously declared for "denominational schools" (as in countries inhabited by Catholics and non-Catholics alike) schools in which children are instructed in religion by persons whom the Bishop knows to be capable of such teaching.

Wherefore, it behooves you venerable brethren, together with the other bishops of your country, to strive by counsel and by acts to prevent Catholic children from receiving instructions in those schools in which their religious education is neglected, or where there is evident danger of moral corruption. Hence we earnestly wish as signified to you by the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda that in the coming meeting of the bishops, you carefully deliberate concerning the measures to be adopted that may best contribute to that end. We desire, moreover, that you see to it that those who are at the head of public affairs shall, knowing that nothing is more conducive to the safety of the state than religion, provide by wise legislation that instruction which is carried on at public expense, and therefore by the assistance of Catholics, shall contain nothing that may offend their conscience or oppose their religion. For we are persuaded that your fellow citizens who differ from us will, because of the talent and prudence with which they are gifted easily cast aside suspicion and opinions adverse to the Catholic Church, and will further recognize the merits of that Church which, when she had dispelled the darkness of paganism by the light of the gospel, brought forth a new society, adorned with the beauty of Christian virtues and marked by the highest grade of civilization.

After these considerations we think that no one in your country will suffer that Catholic parents shall be obliged to establish and support academies and schools which they cannot use for the education of their children.

Coming again to our subject we are confident that when you shall have read this letter nothing that may grieve or irritate, or cause the slightest sorrow, will remain in your souls. On the contrary it is certain that from day to day you will be bound to us more in the bonds of perfect charity, together with the others of your venerable body, who are joined to you in common country, in the same pastoral office, and in our equal affection to all. Be of one mind and one heart, and strengthened in concord, continue to labor cheerfully for the glory of God's name and for the salvation of souls. And that the fruit of your labors may be more abundant, we implore for you the help of the Most High, in virtue of which, venerable brethren, to you, to the clergy, and faithful committed to your care, we most lovingly in the Lord impart the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, May 24, A. D., 1892, the fifteenth year of Our Pontificate. LEO XIII., Pope.

ALL minds cannot see alike; certain minds unillumined by the grace of God, are utterly unable to grasp religious truths which are perfectly clear to even a little child who has studied its catechism faithfully.

AN ANSWERED QUESTION

While the white clouds gently floated
O'er the verdant grassy glades,
In the far-off land of Eden,
'Mid st the leafy, sylvan shades,
When the sun with regal grandeur,
Shed its rays o'er gems unknown;
When the moon, her soft light shedding,
For the darkness to atone;
From the bowers of floral splendour
Came the question "What is love?"
And from every leaflet echoed,
Till it reached to God above.

Then with dignity behooving
One possessing mighty power
God looked down upon the garden;
Gazed upon its richest flower;
Yet crestion's beauteous vision
Viewed by His omnipotence,
Lacked yet one fair adornment
To perfect its every sense.
Then forthwith He charged His angels,
As through Heaven they swiftly moved
To dissolve that grand old question,
And to answer "What is love?"

And when Adam first the valleys
Of Elisium wand'ring saw,
View'd above the vaulted heavens,
Filled with rapture and with awe;
Came the sound of rippling bubbles
From Euphrates waters clear;
While enchanting music sounded
O'er the hills, both far and near,
Eolian sounds were wafted on
As from harps of gold above,
Their silv'ry strains a mystery proving
As they whispered "What is love?"

When in depths of winter wild
'Neath an eastern azure sky,
A virgin onward bent her steps
With duty to comply;
And when weary from her trav'ling,
Sought a refuge at an inn,
Met with stern and cold refusal
From the multitude within,
Mary, with the beasts of burden,
Sheltered in a stable rude;
While the angels, guarding o'er her,
Sweetly whispered: "This is love!"

When with sorrowing heart and weary
Christ to Calvary onward moved,
Crowned with thorns, His life blood shedding,
'Neath the weight of holy wood;
Holy women, sad and tender
On His face with anguish gazed,
As they would His Virgin Mother
This great scene of sorrow save.
But that mother, pure and holy,
'Neath the Cross her station kept,
Angels whispering o'er her sadly,
"This is love," while watch they kept.

—MATCHES.

God's Great Angel, Pain.

With whatever ill we are afflicted we are apt to think it is the worst there is, and are quite ready to exchange it and fly to ills we know not of. If our pain is physical we would rather it were moral or mental; and be it moral or mental then the fiercest bodily pang seems to us slight in comparison. Let our pain be what it will, it appears to us for the time being that we would rather have our neighbor's all, be that what it may.

The fact is we are impatient of any ill. We have a fancy that it was not intended for us; if we seldom or never have been ill, the exception is our right. If we have already had illness, then we have had our share. Submission is not the first and easiest step in pain, nor any consideration of the value of pain as discipline, or as a method of development. We would rather be undisciplined and undeveloped and be at ease and free from suffering. Why there should be pain in the world is one of the chief mysteries that will perhaps always remain a mystery. Yet when we see the work that is sometimes wrought by it on those who have endured it in full measure, its reasons appear less dark, for often it has not only made saints of them that were not saints before, but it has even given people who have only had a little of it a deep sympathy with suffering and so with humanity, that it is not only beneficial in itself and enriching to the possessor, but is of vast use and service to that person's fellow mortals.

Anything which puts us into closer, more intimate and dearer relations with our fellow beings is not an evil but a boon; anything that enables us to be of service to them puts us in the line of those who are carrying out the divine purposes.

Strength of Bad Passions.

One day an anchorite being in a forest with a companion showed him four cypresses to be pulled up one after the other. The young man took hold of the first which was small and easily pulled it up with one hand. The second, which was a little larger made him pull harder but yet he pulled it up with one hand. The third, being still larger, offered so much resistance that he was obliged to use all his strength. The fourth had such deep roots that he exhausted himself in vain efforts. The saint then said "With vigilance and mortification we can repress our passions and conquer them as they spring up; but when they have taken deep root nothing is more difficult—it is even impossible without a miracle."

LIVES there a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, "I'll pay before I go to bed, the debt I owe the printer." Yes, there are some we know full well, who never such a tale would tell, but they we fear, will go to—well, the place where there's no winter. —Catholic Telegraph.

Juvenile Department.

FOR OUR YOUNG READERS.

The Two White Mice.

A friend brought me two white mice for a birthday present when I was a little child. Their fur was soft and as white as snow and their little eyes were pink and glistened like beads.

Their cage was made like a house with a parlor and a pair of stairs leading up to a balcony at the end of which was a door opening into a bed room filled with clean white cotton.

The parlor floor was strewn with Indian meal and a large wheel was in the enter into which they crept and ran round by the hour. I do not believe any two little mice were ever better off than my pets.

One day I found one of them running about the room looking more like a tuft of cotton than a mouse. I caught him and went to put him in his bed room, when behold! stowed away in the cotton was a brown mouse that was in the habit of coming to the cage. The two friends had concluded to change places and both were having a fine time when I interfered by starting the brown mouse about his business and putting the white one to bed.

I grew very fond of the little creatures but some of the family declared they were but mice after all and begged me to send them off. I could not make up my mind to do this, until one day a little Italian boy came to the door with his box of mice and in his broken English told us that he supported himself and a younger brother by exhibiting his mice, and, said he, "If my 'broder' only had some mice like mine, he would get pennies too, but he no have mice, box or money."

Here was a chance for me to be generous and looking at my mother, I saw her eye was upon me as if she read the struggle in the heart, and, with an approving smiles he answered my look. I brought my pets and showed them to the boy. His countenance brightened, and when I told them to take them to his brother he stooped over me and in trembling tones said: "God bless the little lady. My broder will be once more happy; he will bring you them some day, to see what care he takes of them and to thank you himself for your beautiful gift."

Notwithstanding the pleasure it gave me to see the boy so happy, I could not part with my little pets without a feeling of regret. They had been my solace on rainy days and their bright eyes had encouraged me through many a long and difficult lesson. Still, I parted from them bravely and without a tear. Some weeks after in passing St, Paul's Church I saw the two Italian boys. They both had their cages and were exhibiting their mice to a crowd of wondering boys and girls. Their smiles were so bright and pleasant that I could not help feeling glad they had the mice, and that I had been able to make them so happy.

Deportment in Children.

In treating upon this subject it would perhaps be expeditious to state it is one upon which more stress should be laid than is ordinarily the case. It does not require more time nor more arduous labor to instruct a child in good manners, without which an education would be vitally deficient, than do the other elementary branches, yet it is of the utmost importance. It should in all instances be given proper attention in the schools; but the best opportunity a child will ever have for learning the rudiments of common politeness, and the most essential place for its perennial extension is at home. Yet how sadly derelict are some in the observance of this. Parents who have used their best efforts to cultivate good manners in their children, have frequently found cause to complain that their efforts in this direction are greatly neutralized because of this deviation on the part of some.

All that is requisite to enable a child to be courteous and polite on all occasions is to enforce the rules of deportment at home which is always apparent by a child's good manners.

An Example for Mothers.

St. Ambrose said to the mother of a wayward son who afterwards became a great saint, "Go thy way, and God bless thee, for it is not possible that the son of those tears should perish." And St. Monica went her way, and God did bless her and "the son of those teare," for his spiritual welfare did not perish, but he became the great St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo. What a lesson for Catholic women! A perfect wife, consequently a perfect mother, as a consequence of all these a perfect saint. She converted a violent and unfaithful husband to God and merited a son who was one of the great Doctors of the Church. Full of tenderness, full of womanly sympathy, full of love for husband and child, these gifted her with true courage and aspirations that led her to the hidden life with God, and, in her place she stands out to-day with as great brilliancy as her son, St. Augustine. What an example for the Catholic wife and mother!

Zealously helping is better than foolishly directing.

Catholic England.

Will England again be Catholic? There are many who hope and believe so and not without reason. Among those firmly imbued with the idea that she will once more be united with the old Church was the late Cardinal Manning who was a man of extraordinary clearness of vision.

Another who shares the opinion is Dr. Vaughn, the new Archbishop of Westminister. In an interview a few days ago reported by cable, he said: "I believe that England will become Catholic for she is already half way to that goal. I do not mean that half the population will become so, but that half the revolution toward Catholicism has been made.

"The mental attitude of England has undergone a great change in favor of the Church. Take, for instance, the High Church movement, which is doing us great service. Though it may rest half way, it is, on the whole, doing our work.

"Nearly all the old controversies have died out, and our doctrines are now taught where they were formerly denounced. England herself will never I think be Catholic throughout, but the main religion of the country will be so without any doubt."—Baltimore Catholic Mirror.

A Truly Noble Devotion.

To all our mental queries regarding friend or foe, we seek an answer in his face. It is the face of its mother that the infant caresses with tiny, loving hand, and it is toward this same dear face that his eyes wander when he is in the agony of death. We recall not the form, but the face of our absent friend, and, when overwhelmed with a sense of our sinfulness, we cry out "Turn not Thy face away from me, O my God, but look upon me with pity and compassion," we feel assured that if our Heavenly Father but turns His face toward us, his hands will be stretched forth to save us. If His face bends above us, it is because His heart is inclined to receive us.

A truly noble and most touching devotion is that of the Holy Face of Our Lord. We cannot meditate on the mysteries of our rosary without contemplating our Lord's beautiful humanity, and prostrate onrselves before it as we behold it everywhere manifesting His ineffable divinity.

Before the crucifix we bow and express our faith, while our soul is filled with fear at the thought of what we creatures dare to do before the Face of our God. Sore need we haye to say our rosary, and to prostrate ourselves in each of its mysteries at the feet of Him whom we entreat to turn towards us His Holy Face. —The Rosary.

True Manliness.

Manliness means self respect and resistance. The first element we do not so much need to dwell on. But that word resist—why? Dean Stanley used to say it was the backbone of the world. Resist the insolent thing which sometimes christens itself "public opinion," and which has often sanctified the most atrocious crimes. Resist self, its evil passions, and strive through difficulty as men do through gossamer threads upon the grass upon a summer's morn. Have a moral as well as a physical courage. Let us strive for an assertive truthfulness and an impetuous honor. A coarse toast was once proposed at Eton College and all but one sprang up to drink it. Amid the jeers of his companions that young man remained seated, his glass upside down. His name was W. E. Gladstone. Such men enrich their day and generation beyond measure. This is manliness.

Students of the American College.

There are now in the American College at Rome seventy students from the United States. The college holds twenty-four scholarships in favor of different dioceses in this country among the noted ecclesiastics who are its graduates are Bishop Richter of Grand Rapids, Bishop Burke of Cheyenne; Bishop Horstman of Cleveland, Bishop McDonald of Brooklyn and Rev. Flannigan, formerly of Malden, whose beautiful poems have been the theme of many articles.

WHAT we need for the development of sound, healthy literature, is the voice of the common people coming from those who read and have intelligence. They may not have extensive book learning, but they have valuable practical knowledge on particular subjects. There are a good many people willing to hear what Catholics have to say. Now, the question confronting us is whether our young people going forth from the Catholic public schools are going to have the qualifications necessary for this new crusade. Whether they are going to do for this nineteenth century what the scholastics did for the thirteenth.

A choice assortment of rosaries prayer books and pictures suitable for presents for children making their first first communion for sale by the Catholic Publishing Society, 113-115 Hayes st.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

An Enterprising Man.

MACON, Mo., April 10, '91.

Queen City Silver & Nickel Plating Co., East St. Louis, Ill.:

I read Mrs. Bailey's experience and am tempted to give my experience plating. I paid $5 for one of the Queen Platers for plating gold, silver or nickel, I had no trouble to get all the knives, forks, spoons, castors and jewelry I could plate. The first week I made $27 clear profit, the second, $35 40 and am now averaging $45 per week. I have advised a number of my friends to try this business, and they are doing well. The machine is complete and does the work rapidly. I can make as much selling platers as plating. Hoping my experience will benefit others, I am yours truly,

B. G. STOOKEY.

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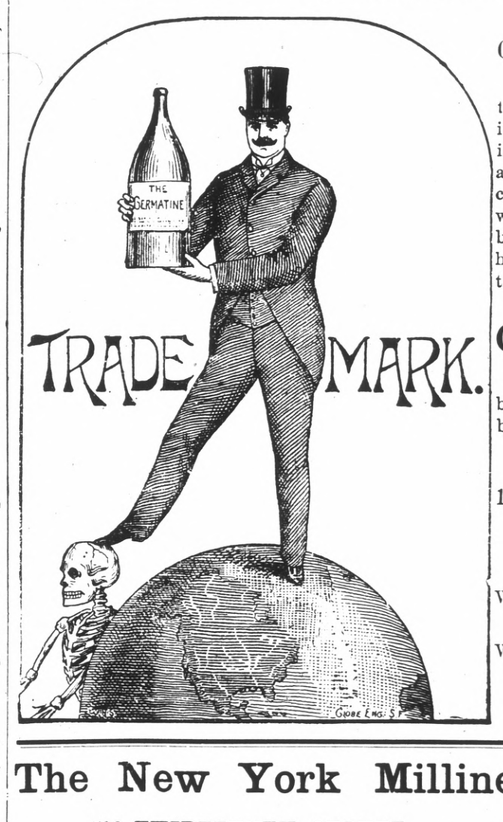

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An applicant must be of the Catholic faith, and between the ages of 18 and 35.

A small initiation fee is charged, and the dues are 50 cents per month.

A member receives $7 a week in case of sickness or accident.

Upon the death of a member in good standing, his heirs or beneficiaries will be paid $500.

INSTITUTE No. 4 meets second and fourth Tuesday, of each month at Laurel Hall, 32 O'Farrell Street, near Grant Avenue. James J. Degan, P.; Fred. V. Flynn, F. V. P.; William McGeeney, S. V. P.; J. H. Sullivan, R. S.; D. J. Ahern, F. S.; Peter A. Ryan, C. S.; John B. McIntyre, T.; J. Callaghan, M.; T. L. Mahoney, M. D., S. E. C. —H. J. Siedenberg, Lewis M. Bannon, Jos. Murphy, M. Carr, J. N. McLaughlin.

INSTITUTE No. 55, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of every month at eight o'clock, at Concord Hall Alcazar building. S. Ruddell, P; D. J. O'Callaghan, F V P; J. S. McCormick, S V P; Andrew Oliver, M; E. Lestreto, R S; A. Schmidt, C S; Robert Morrissey, F S; E C—Dr. Morris, D. F. Shea, John Kingwell, W. J. Carlin, James Mullen, S; D. McGovern.

Young Ladies' Institute.

SYNOPSIS OF CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS.

To become a member, a young lady must be of the Catholic faith and between the ages of 18 and 35.

A small initiation fee is charged and the dues are 50 cents per month.

A member receives $7 a week in case of sickness or accident.

Upon the death of a member in good standing, her heirs or beneficiaries will be paid $150

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INSTITUTE No. 1, meets every Wednesday evening at K. R. B. Hall, O'Farrell & Mason Streets. S. Grote, P., 1636 Golden Gate Ave.; M. Dyer, L. S., 381 Shotwell; M. Degan, F. S., 12 Pfeiffer; K. Gleason, T., 5 Leonard Place; Dr. T. J. Galvan, P, 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 2, meets every Friday evening at St. George's Hall, 909½ Market Sreet. Mrs. G. Long, P. P., 1223 Hayes st.; Miss Annie Potthoff, P., 232 Van Ness ave.; Miss Kate Turner, 1st V. P., 544 Natoma; Miss A. Gately, 2d V. P., 1326 Eddy st; Miss N. Winter, R. S., 735 Harrison; Mrs. M. A. Devine, T., 415½ Tehama st.; Miss Kate Desmond, M., 369 Jessie; Dr. D. F. Ragan, P., 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No. 3 meets every Monday evening at Washington Hall, 35 Eddy street. M. Dowd, P., 29 Lafayette; L. O'Neill, L. S., 809 24th; M. Cusack, F S., 165 Perry; E. O'Brien, T., 26th and Alabama; T. J. Galvan, P., 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 4 meets 1st, 3d and 4th Monday evening in Cambrian Hall, 1133 Mission street. E. Hanlon, P., 601 7th; M. Hettel, L. S., 427 Natoma; M. Connelly, F. S., 258 Clara; Mrs. A. Finnegan, T., 16 Hubbard; Dr. D. F. Ragan, P., 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No. 7 meets every Monday evening at St. George's Hall, 909½ Market street. F. O'Brien, P., 1135 Harrison; M. O'Neill, R. S., 1313 Devisadero; S. Hagerty, F. S., 120 8th; A. Durand, T., 1524 Stockton; Dr. T. J. Galvan, P., 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 9 meets 1st and 3d Tuesday in Cambrian Hall, 1133 Mission street. M. Kelly, P. 42 Hoff ave; A. P. Daly, S, 2543 Mission; M. Conlin, F S, 115 Henry; Mrs. P. Bonde, T, 2654 Folsom; Dr. Barbat, P, 1702 Folsom.

INSTITUTE No. 10 meets 1st and 3d Friday in St. George's Hall, 909½ Market. A. Nyhan, P, 350 11th; E. O'Neill, R S, 1214 Folsom; N Gallagher, F S, 850 Hayes; Mrs. O'Brien, T, Vendome Hotel, S F; Dr. D. F. Ragan, P, 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No. 15 meets in Fraternal Hall, West Oakland, every Thursday evening. H Heany, P, 1248 Cyprus; M Donnelly, R S, 1810 Goss; E Irving, F S, 711 5th; S Nolan, T, 1810 Goss; Dr. J. A. Maher, P, 12th and Peralta.

INSTITUTE No. 14 meets 1st and 3d Monday evening in K R B Hall, O'Farrell and Mason. M Redington, P, 224½ Linden ave; G R Mulcahy, R S, 600 Filmore; C Farrell, F S, 2405 Clay; Mrs. J Riding, T, 825 Larkin; Dr. J Galvan, P, 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No. 16 meets every Monday evening in St. George's Hall, 909½ Market. A Travers, P, 709 Lombard; J Mars, R S, 765 Harrison; K Jeffers, F S, 1424 Pine; M Travers, T, 709 Lombard; Dr D F Ragan, P, 997 Market.

INSTITUTE No 20 meets at Potrero Opera House every 2d and 4th Wednesday. Mrs J Kannitz, P, Illinois near Solano; M Clarke, R S, Sierra and Michigan; K Gillick, F S, Indiana and Sierra; Mrs R Doherty, T, 144 5th; Dr T J Galvan, P, 872 Mission.

INSTITUTE No 24 meets every Wednesday evening in Y M I Hall, Oakland. Mrs M O'Connor, P, 718 E 14th; Mrs L Whelan, R S, 612 E 12th; Mrs J Sheureux, F S, 260 E 15th; Mrs A Kretz, T, 1215 20th ave; Dr E Overend, P, 8th and Clay.

SAN FRANCISCO ALLIANCE No. 1 of St. Patrick's Alliance of California meets first and third Thursdays of every month at K. R. B. Hall, O'Farrell and Mason streets. John T. Blake, P; Thomas Shanahan, F V P; J. F. McCarthy, S V P; J. H. O'Connor, L S; G. W. Peterson, C S; F. P. Huntt, F S; Joseph McDavitt, A F S; William Mulvin, T; Trustees—J. O'Keef, Mathias Connelly, James J. Devlin, James McNally and John Melio.

YOUNG MENS' CATHOLIC UNION. Headquarters, Cor. 10th and Market Sts., San Francisco. The officers of the Fourth Grand Assembly are as follows:

E. P. Luby, G. P.; J. E. Kenny, G. F. V. P. Wm. E. Reardon, M. D., G. S. V. P.; S. Haskins, G. S.; Wm. A. Richards, G T; W. H. Philpott, G M; A. J. Griffith, Jr., G. I; J. V. Kane, G O S; G B of T—C. J. Gallagher, J. J. Donegan, Rev. John Brennan, A. P. Giannini, T. J. Crowley.

Young Men's Institute.

Conducted by STEPHEN R. O'KEEFFE. Address Communications to 325 Montgomery Street.

P. B. Keany of Tacoma Council is a very ardent worker for democratic principles this fall and was one of the speakers at the Meeker Club organization on July 8th. He says Cleveland and Stevenson will carry Washington.

Phil Sheridan Council No. 72 will give an entertainment to their friends at Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom streets, on the 29th inst. The committee of arrangements promise a very fine program and guarantee complete enjoyment to all who may attend.

The Young Mens' Institute and Catholic Knights of Portland gave a joint river excursion on July 4th, for the benefit of St, Mary's Home, about 1200 people participating. According to the *Sentinel* it was one of the most successful excursions ever held on the river.

The baseball club composed of members of California Council No. 24, played a game of baseball Sunday at the Piedmont baseball grounds against Carmel council, No. 127, Y. M. I. The game resulted in favor of the first named club by a score of 7 to 1.

J. N. Hogan of the well-known firm of O'Connor and Hogan of Ellensburgh, Washington, has asked a transfer from Pioneer Council No. 1 to Council No. 157 at that place. Pioneer Council regrets the loss of an old an faithful member and congratulates No. 1 on receiving such an acquisition to its ranks.

The following named officers of California Council No. 124, were installed at the regular meeting held in St. Joseph's Hall Wednesday evening: William Robinson, president; Vincent Tobin, vice-president; George Dennis, second vice-president; Joseph Sweeney, recording and corresponding secretary; W, Scully, financial secretary; Mr. Byrne, treasurer; Mr. Cronin, marshal; Executive Committee—Charles Nelson, Joe Hutton, John H. Rossiter, Jr.

At the last regular meeting of Mount Tacoma Council, No. 151, the following officers were duly elected: James F. Murphy, president; E. J. Lynch, first vice-president; Frank Schwin, second vice-president; Thomas Neeson, recording secretary; Ed Walsh, financial secretary; Thomas Comerford, corresponding secretary; T. J. Mahoney, treasurer; Joe Spitznagle, marshal; W. McCarthy, inside sentinel; J. Gurnett, outside sentinel; Dr. J, McKone, medical examiner; Executive Committee—J. Dailey, William Krebs, P. Keaney, J. Warren, and W. Neville.

District Deputy D. J. Hallahan has installed the following officers of Carmel Council No. 127 of Oakland: President. J. S. Gilmore; 1st vice-president, J. J. McDonald; 2d vice-president, T. P. Hogan; recording secretary, J. J. Rigney; corresponding secretary, C. P. Van Hattern; financial secretary, W. E. Dowling; treasurer, M. McDonald; inside sentinel, C. J. Toomey; outside sentinel, John Marcovich; executive committee N. J. Sweeney J. C. Crowley, W. H. Riordan, D. J. Hallahan J. L. Donovan; physician, Dr. J. Maher. A banquet was held at the conclusion of the exercises.

At the open meeting and installation of officers held by Ignatian Council No. 35, on Thursday evening, July 7th, the retiring president John T. Greany was presented with a beautiful gold watch chain and locket by the members of the Council. Bro. Thos. Fallon made the presentation speech. It was a complete surprise to Bro. Greany as he had been away from the city and only returned on that evening in time to be present at the meeting. The retiring president had filled the office satisfactorily for two terms and the elegant gift of his brother members evidences the esteem in which he is held.

Napa Council No. 21, Y. M. I., Thursday evening elected the following officers for the ensuing term: E. J. Cotter, president; F. J. McDonough, first vice-president; N. Brennen, second vice-president; Rev. M. D. Slattery, treasurer; John Kennedy, financial secretary; D. F. Mullins, recording secretary; J. P. McEnerney, corresponding secretary; Benj. Swanton, marshal; P. McKenna, inside sentinel; Jas. Kirk, outside sentinel; Dr. E. Hennessey, examining physician; Executive Committee — E. O'Hagan, chairman, D. Wilson, J. Burns, F. Algeo, D. Martin. The officers will be installed at the next meeting.

At the regular meeting of Olympic Council No. 116 held at their rooms in the Pontius Hallier building Wednesday evening, June 30th, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. T. Hefferman, president; J. Traynor, first vice-president; Geo. E. Stowett, second vice-president; A. M. Stowett, treasurer; A. Stegerwald, financial and corresponding secretary; D. F. Cronin, recording secretary; Wm. Furlong, marshal; A. Kuhen, outside sentinel; John Furlong, inside sentinel. Retiring president Stegenvald and A. M. Storrett escorted president Heffernan to the chair. President Heffernan made a very eloquent speech in which he thanked the members for the honor they had conferred upon him.

On Monday evening, July 11th, a meeting of the members of city councils of the Y. M. I. was held at Irving Hall on Post streets. At 8:15 P. M. the meeting was called to order by chairman of the Board of Presidents of the city councils, Bro. J. J. Degan, who, after explaining the objects and purposes of the existence of the Board, and of the meeting held that evening, introduced Grand President James F. Smith. Bro. Smith made one of the ablest arguments in favor of the Y. M. I. ever heard in this city or elsewhere, and urged those present to be true to their pledges and to one another and showed them the necessity of continued and earnest endeavor for the advancement of the order. His speech created much enthusiasm and applause and showed that he was in touch with the feelings of the majority of the members.

The Grand President was followed by Ex-Grand President J. J. McDade, who made one of his old time vigorous and logical speeches, pledging himself to devote his time and talents to any movement tending to the order. He in turn was succeeded by Bro. Frank T. Shea, who favored consolidation of city councils into one great active body like the Young Mens' Christian Association.

Next was introduced Bro. Jno. T. Greany who confined his remarks to the purposes of the meeting and moved that it is the sense of this meeting that the Y. M. I. of the city give a grand public entertainment in this city during the latter part of August.

The motion was seconded by Brother O'Keeffe of Pioneer Council, who advocated present earnest action and less speech-making. The motion was carried by a rising vote, all present, with two or three exceptions, coming to their feet.

Brothers Lynch, A. B. Maguire, D. I. Mahoney and Frank J. Murasky each were called upon and contributed suggestions toward the advancement of the Y. M. I. in this city. The meeting then adjourned.

It was not a very large meeting, not more than three hundred members being present, but apparently all were in earnest, and eager to carry out any plan for the general good of the order. More meetings will be held, and soon we may expect to see the Y. M. I. of this city as firmly established as the oldest and most powerful fraternal orders.

Brother J. H. Higgins of the firm of Higgins & Rothkopf, manufacturing jewelers and diamond setters at 208 Sutter street, has designed a handsome Institute Badge at a very reasonable cost. An inspection of the same will repay you.

Young Ladies' Institute.

CONDUCTED BY MISS J. T. MOLLOY.

No. 4 gave a very enjoyable reception to friends at Cambrian Hall on Friday evening of last week. Grand President Miss Ella M. Comyns installed the newly elected officers, after which an impromptu program was presented in an admirable manner. Ice cream and cake were served afterwards.

In the next issue of the WITNESS the official list of the newly appointed district deputies will appear.

The first official act of the newly elected grand president was the installation of the officers of No. 2.

On last Friday evening Miss Comyns also installed the officers of No. 11. A very agreeable feature of the evening was the presentation to Miss Mamie Redington, the retiring president, of a beautiful gold pin, emblematic of the order, by Misss Nellie Claffey, past president, in behalf of the members of the Institute.

On Tuesday eveving the first meeting of the members of the grand board of directors was held at headquarters. Miss Annie Potthoff was elected chairman pro tem. and Miss Geraldine Mulcahy secretary.

The per capita tax for the first quarter has been levied and is now due and payable.

The laws which were made at the last grand institute in relation to the election of officers will go into effect immediately.

D. D Grand President Mrs. J. P. Sweeney installed the officers of No. 20 at the Potrero on Wednesday evening. A very entertaining program was presented.

Miss Susie Heaney of No. 21. Eureka, was called home on Tuesday, having received a telegram announcing the very serious illness of her father.

Mrs. W. F. Greaney and Miss Kittie Bose of No. 7 are visiting friends at Half Moon Bay. They have undertaken the organization of an Institute there with every prospect of succes.

Miss Maggie Fay of No. 7 is interesting herself in the organization of an Institute in Bakersfield.

Miss Maggie O'Connell, a prominent member of No. 5, Grass Valley, is visiting in Virginia City and has attended several meetings of No. 31.

The committee on headquarters held a meeting on Thursday night. Several propositions from business men were received, but definite action was postponed in order to give the matter full consideration. The money for the headquarters will come from each Institute at the rate of fifty cents per member to be raised in any manner that the several Institutes may see proper.

Mrs. N. T. Flemming installed the officers of No. 39, North Oakland, on Monday night, No. 24, East Oakland, on Wednesday night, and No. 15, West Oakland, on Thursday night.

The Grand President will visit San Jose on the 29th to install the officers of No. 32.

The officers of No. 3 will be installed Monday night at Washington Hall. An invitation is extended to all members to be present.

Miss Brady of No. 4 is at present sick in Sacramento. The members of No. 17 are very attentive in looking out for her.

Miss Annie Long, past president of No. 27, Antioch, was in this city on Tuesday en route to Pacific Grove, Monterey, where she will spend her vacation.

Wm. F. Ahearn of Victoria was the lucky holder of ticket No. 1448, which won the diamond ring raffled at the Grand Institute. Miss Baines sold the winning ticket.

The Misses Norine O'Brien and Annie Downs of Seattle, delegates from Seattle returned home on Thursday evening. During their stay they made many friends and were accompanied across the bay by the past grand president and grand secretary.

Full charge taken of Hat and Cloak Rooms for Balls and Parties. Mrs. T. J. Finnerty, 628 Minna street.

Gas Fitting, sanitary Plumbing or leaky-roof repairing orders will be promptly attended to at Ahlbach and Kayser, 426 Hayes St.

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Ladies out of town sending this ad. with 10 cents in stamps will receive book of instructions box of Skin Food and Face Powder Free. Ask your druggist for it.

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SAN FRANCISCO, - - - CALIFORNIA.
DANIEL O'CONNELL, - - - - Editor

SATURDAY.....JULY 16, 1892.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SIXTH SUNDAY AFTER PENTECOST.

Gospel, St. Mark. viii, 1-9: Jesus feeds the Multitude.

17—Sunday—St. Alexis, Confessor.
18—Monday—St. Frederick Bishp. and Martyr.
19—Tuesday — St. Vincent of Paul, Confessor.
20—Wednesday—St. Jerome Emilian, Confessor.
21—Thursday—St. Praxedes, Virgin.
22— Friday—St. Mary Magdalen, Penitent.
23— Saturday — St. Apollinaris, Bp. and Martyr.

FORTY HOURS DEVOTION.

Order of the Forty Hours Devotion in the Churches and Chapels of the Diocese of San Francisco for the month of

JULY.

17—Sixth Sunday after Pentecost—St. Patrick's, San Francisco, St. Alphonsus, Suisun.
24—Seventh Sunday after Pentecost—St. Mary's Church (Old Cathedral.)
31—Eighth Sunday after Pentecost—All Hallow's, San Francisco; St. Gertrude's Academy, Rio Vista.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND has arrived in Chicago en route home from Rome. His Grace maintains that the decision of the Holy See in his case permits the establishment of schools similar to those of Faribault and Stillwater where like conditions exist.

WE wonder if the children in the parochial schools will carry out in practice the new Our Father when they recite their daily prayers, their litanies and their rosaries. If not in accordance with the rules of the Church why teach it to them in a Catholic school?

"FORGIVE us our debts as we forgive our debtors," will be more honored in the breach than in the observance when it comes to actual practise. The book trust will see that all its debtors pay. There will be no forgiveness by that monopoly, no matter how the Protestant school books teach Catholic children to say their prayers.

THE "Catholic Telegraph" of Cincinnati raps our school board over the knuckles as follows:

"The diocesan school board of San Francisco has adopted the Appleton Readers as text books for the parochial schools. They apparently were not aware that better and at the same time Catholic school books have been and are yet in the market. A queer way of patronizing Catholic publishers."

THE "evangelical churches" of Oakland are making efforts to have next Wednesday declared a day of prayer, and are endeavoring to have business houses close on that day to facilitate its observance. Following so closely on the heels of the Berkeley explosion, perhaps they feel that their spiritual beings need as much shaking up as their physical, on the homeopathic principle that like cures like. Oakland people are nothing if not sensational.

IF AS their friends contend, the Protestant text books adopted for use in the parochial schools in this archdiocese are so superior to any line of Catholic books, how is it that the great teaching orders of the Church, the Jesuits and the Christian Brothers, do not make use of them? Imagine a student at St. Ignatius College or St. Mary's College having a reader placed in his hands with a Protestant version of the Our Father as a Catholic text book?

SINCE the new management has assumed charge of the Catholic Universe" of Cleveland, Ohio, that paper has taken a new lease of life and its last issue comes out in an enlarged form with an entire new dress. The management has secured the services of Mr. Thos. A. Connolly of Washington, D. C., as editor, a newspaper man of marked ability who has been connected with the "Freeman's Journal" and the "Mirror. The WITNESS congratulates its contemporary on the bright prospects evidently before it.

DANIEL O'CONNELL, the youngest son of the Liberator who voted for Conservative Lowther because he did not believe in Home Rule for Ireland, has always been both flighty and unfortunate in politics. He was defeated as member for his own county of Kerry when posing as a Conservative. Then he shunted the Conservatives and became a Home Ruler, but the gentlemen of that party did not believe in his sudden conversion and therefore would have nothing to do with him. He is now a very poor man, and doubtless looks forward to some government pap should the Conservatives keep in.

STRIKES seem to be epidemic. The contentions at Homestead and in the mines of Idaho have been marked with bloodshed, necessitating the presence of large bodies of troops to preserve the peace. The strained relations of labor and capital are now no nearer a pacific settlement than before the intervention of the troops, and much damage is being done to men and property by enforced idleness. The only feasible plan yet urged is the formation of a national board of arbitration to whom all disputes should be referred and by whose medium all disputes should be settled. It might be made to work and if so could prevent many scenes of bloodshed.

A PERPLEXED QUESTION.

No man is permitted by law to maintain a nuisance to the annoyance or injury of his neighbor. There is no question or doubt at all about the principle intended to be compassed by the law. The individual pursuit of happiness is limited only by the right of one man to infringe upon the rights of another. It is not always clear as to when he does not do that. The full Supreme Bench of New Hampshire has just given a new far reaching and strange interpretation of what constitutes a "nuisance." The State Legislature in 1887 passed a law declaring any building used for the sale of intoxicating liquor a nuisance, and enabled twenty citizens of any town to call on the County Attorney to abate the same, jurisdiction in equity being given to the Supreme Court, just as it is in California. The law was at once put in force by a citizen's league, notably at Manchester and at Kume, which latter place was practically without hotel or accomodation for several weeks. Of course the question of the constitutionality of the law was promptly raised and it is that which has now been passed upon by the highest appellate court, which, with singular unaminity, and almost with enthusiasm, holds that the law is so hide-bound, water-tight and copper-bottomed as to render it utterly futile to attempt to drive the proverbial coach and six through it. It is a new way of accomplishing prohibition, but a singularly effective one so long as the interpretation of the Supreme Court can be depended upon. If a saloon is in law a nuisance, any body can cause its suppression. But where such an interpretation is possible there must be a very different public conscience from that which prevails in California.

THE OUR FATHER.

Unless a gross deception was perpetrated upon our diocesan school board, we can conceive of no earthly reason why the present series of text books, notably the readers and histories, have been adopted for use in the Catholic parochial schools. Consider and compare their literary merits, the language throughout is common place. From an economic stand point they are one-third higher in price, a very material consideration for parents in moderate circumstances with a number of children to whom they desire imparted a Catholic education. But these might be overlooked, were they not so intensely heretical. Catholics pride themselves upon the unchangeableness of their religion. Her prayers, her ceremonies and her beliefs have been handed down from the time that Christ gave up his life to save the souls of men. For hundreds of years the Our Father has been taught us, our parents, our remotest ancestors, as their ancestors learnt it before them. No Catholic teacher would think of teaching his pupils to pray "to forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." No Catholic teacher would instruct the pupils confided to his care to wind up the prayer with the Protestant addendum, "For thine is the kingdom and the power and glory forever and ever, amen!" Instant dismissal would be his lot in any Catholic school.

Yet, in the year 1892, in the archdiocese of San Francisco, this very thing has been done, and done without an apology to the outraged feelings of Catholic parents. Treasured as a sacred tradition, the Our Father has been recited as Christ Himself gave it to His people in the sermon on the Mount. The San Francisco School Board places in the hands of pupils the version made odious by Calvin, Luther, Henry VIII., and King James. The Catholic bible is ignored. The decrees of Councils of the Church are set aside and no excuse is offered. Why? The school board can give none. Their undefended action, intrenched behind an iron-clad contract with a powerful "trust" composed of Protestant book publishers, is an outrage on every Catholic writer, on every Catholic child, on every Catholic parent and a matter far more reaching in its iniquitous results than all the enemies of the Church could ever hope to see accomplished. That Protestant Our Father is the last straw on the camel's back. There is not a single valid excuse for retaining the books in use.

LAWYERS EVERYWHERE.

Few people realize how true it is that this nation is ruled by lawyers. Each one of the three great divisions of the government is in the hands of attorneys. The judiciary, which, under our system can set aside any law it pleases, is of course made up entirely of that class. The Chief Executive of the nation is a lawyer, and so also are all his cabinet officers except Wanamaker. Of the eighty-two members of the Senate no less a number than sixty-one are lawyers. The last House of Representatives (the callings of the members of the present one are not at hand) contained 220 lawyers out of a total membership of 333. The legislative branch was therefore controlled by a two-thirds majority of lawyers in one House and by a three-fourths majority in the other. It is clear then that the legal profession has complete possession of this government in all its departments. A lawyer supervises the building of our new navy, another commands the army a third arranges our interior affairs, a fourth even tells us how best to grow sound turnips and big squashes. One would suppose from these facts that there is no practical knowledge of affairs, no executive ability, no discretion, wisdom or patriotism outside of that comparatively small class of the community that is versed in the technicalities of legal jargon.

The student of the affairs of the world, however, knows that nearly the opposite is true; that instead of lawyers having a greater, they have rather a less share of those qualities than their fellows. Their training tends to cramp rather than extend their mental horizon. It excludes them from that personal rough and tumble contact with affairs that are so desirable, renders them technical rather than practical, and constitutes them skillful only in making the worse appear the better cause if it but represent the larger fee. In most places where the Anglo-Saxon race predominates, there is a strong prejudice against electing lawyers to legislative halls; for which it would be very possible to show good reasons if it were the purpose of this article to enter into the argument. We content ourselves with stating the facts. In most of the British Colonies a layman is pretty generally given a preference at the polls over a lawyer. "The third advocate" is at a disadvantage and is almost sure to be beaten if opposed by a capable business man. In the present British Cabinet there is not, we believe, one lawyer except in the judicial offices. In the House of Commons only one member in ten is a lawyer, and in most cases he is only nominally one because a knowledge of the law was made part of his education. Though the farming business is vastly more important in the United States than in England there are 162 agriculturists in the House of Commons and only 21 in the House of Representatives. Commerce and manufactors are represented by 288 numbers in the former and by only 48 in the latter. It cannot be truthfully said that the House of Commons of late years has been given to the framing of special laws for the special benefits of the interests predominating in Parliament. On the other hand it is obvious that the whole mass of legislation for special and selfish interests which now encumbers our statute books, State and National, grew up under our bad system of attorney representation. Wealthy men hire attorneys to do for them in our legislatures things they would be ashamed to do for themselves. In nine cases out of ten when a lawyer is anxious to go to Congress he holds a brief on behalf of some private interest.

THE Dominicans of St. Anne's parish, Fall River, Mass., who recently purchased property for their church, have resorted to a novel way to pay up the debt. The land in question will be sold to the parishoners by rod or foot, who will in turn give it to the church. The names of the purchasers or donors as they may be called, will be kept in a large record book and will be looked upon in much the same manner as those who give windows, stations and statues. The land can be bought for $5 per foot, $25 per half rod and $50 per rod. When all the surface land is sold, the land laying one foot below will be offered in the same manner, This will continue until sufficient money is raised to defray all expenses.

From the Mountain of Eternity.

From the Mountain of Eternity we shall look down and behold the whole plain spread out before us. Down here we get lost and confused in the devious valleys that run off from the roots of the hills everywhere, and we cannot make out where the streams are going, and what there is behind that low shoulder of a hill yonder. But when we get to the summit peak and look down it will all shape itself into one consistent whole and we shall see it all at once.

PARISH NEWS.

OAKLAND.

The following concerning a Catholic lady—a native of Oakland—and wh contributed considerably to the *Golden State Catholic*, is from the Oakland *Enquirer*:

Miss Mary Lambert of Oakland has in press a volume of poems which will be issued by the Bancroft Publishing Company about August 20th, and it will be awaited with pleasurable anticipation by many who have come to know this young writer through her contributions te the newspapers here and in the East. Miss Lambert as a writer of verse shows a great deal of natural and unaffected feeling. She is one of the poets who write because they have something to say rather than because they want to say something. Many versifiers who have quite pretentious names in the realm of literature have not written anything showing as much real poetic feeling as some of the pieces by Miss Lambert which have been published in a fugitive way, but will now be gathered in a volume for the first time.

SANTA CRUZ.

Although the Hotel del Mar had been open for the reception of guests for several weeks, the formal opening did not take place until last Saturday night, when over a hundred members of the C. L. A. S., including the grand officers, and many of the delegates, were present. A special dinner had been prepared, and the guests afterwards spent the time in wandering about the gronnds, listening to music both vocal and instrumental and later in the evening dancing was indulged in. Every portion of the house was occupied, and though taxed to the utmost, the management comfortably provided for everyone. Many remained through the week enjoying the drives and boating.

BERKELEY.

On last Sunday the Forty Hours' Devotion was opened in St. Joseph's Church. High Mass was celebrated by Rev. P. Brennan, assisted by Rev. Thomas Phillips. The sermon was preached by Rev. P. Brennan.

To-morrow Archbishop P. W. Riorda will dedicate the handsome new parochial school at Berkeley, erected by the zealous pastor Rev. Thos. Phillips. The ceremonies will take place immediately after the high mass at 10:30. Mass will be celebrated by Rev. T. Phillips, and his Grace will preach the sermon. A special collection will be taken up for the benefit of the school fund.

SANTA CLARA.

Prof. Jos. R. Fernandez, teacher of penmanship in Santa Clara College, was recently married to Miss Anselma C. Gilbert, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Gilbert of that town, in the Alumni Chappel of the college, Rev, Father Cunningham performing the ceremony, Rev. M, Anzu, S, J, assisting. Miss Gilbert was attended by her sister, Miss Mamie, and John A. Day was best man. The honeymoon was spent in San Francisco.

ALAMEDA.

Joseph E. Barher, editor and proprieter of the *Daily Statesman*, is sick at his parent's home North Temescal near Oakland, with diptheria.

Rev. Father Sullivan, pastor of St. Joseph's Church of this city has gone to Sonoma on a week's vacation. As he was unable to procure a priest to take his place during his absence his parishoners are requested to go to Oakland in case of a sick call.

BENICIA.

The Dominican Fathers have bought a block of land in the outskirts of town for a private cemetery for members of the order.

Rev. A. Lawlor, O. P., who has had charge of the church at Antioch, has been transferred here as assistant to Rev. Father Pius.

NOTES.

At St. Joseph's Church, Lower Lake, Cal., on Sunday morning, July 3d, Rev. Father Placidus officiating, Mr, Mathias Borhelt was married to Miss Rebecca Welch. Both are members of the Altar Society of St. Joseph's Church, and are estimable and exemplary young people, who have the best wishes of their many friends.

The studio adjoining the residence of Rev. C. Tanguerray, at San Pedro, containing the reverend father's library and a valuable collection of oil paintings was destroyed by fire on Sunday. The residence was saved by the exertions of the firemen. Many of the paintings were particularly valuable and cannot be replaced. The fire was caused by a coal oil stove and the loss is estimated at $1500.

The schools connected with the Convent of Notre Dame, Alameda, will reopen on Monday.

Chas. D. Douglas of St. Peter's conference has been elected vice-president of the particular council of the St. Vincent de Paul Society vice Francis Shirley, resigned.

Work on Father Flood's new residence on Fillmore street is rapidly progressing and it will be ready for occupancy in about six weeks. As soon as it is completed, work will be commenced on the new church.

All the pastors of the city who have been in retreat at Santa Clara College during the week are expected home this afternoon.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

The New Educational Institution at San Jose.

On Monday, Aug. 1st, the new St. Joseph's College adjoining the church of St. Joseph in San Jose, conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, will be opened for the first time for the reception of students—day scholars only. It is situated on San Fernando street between First and Second, immediately adjoining the church from which it takes its name.

Built of brick and stone it is as handsome as any educational edifice in San Jose, while its interior arrangements place it on a par with any other in the state. Through the courtesy of Father Calzia, S. J., a representative of the WITNESS was shrown through the magnificent building last week, and found everything in readiness for the opening day. It is divided into three distinct departments, one exclusively for the preparatory classes, one for the commercial course and one for the classical. Each department contains a full complement of very capacious school rooms well lighted and ventilated, entirely free from the noise of the streets and furnished with all modern conveniences.

There are besides a debating room, a sodality chapel, a library room and an elegant exhibition hall for lectures, exhibitions and entertainments. As the building on the inner side stands on massive iron columns fourteen feet high the ground floor or basement which is beautifully covered with asphaltum, affords the students very ample room for playing in all seasons of the year. Furthermore, there is a spacious court-yard in the center which will be laid with bitumen for a lawn tennis court. A well-equipped gymnasium will offer special advantages for physical development.

There will be two courses of instruction, the commercial and the classical. A preparatory class will be opened to qualify youuger students for the college courses. Applicants for this class must know how to read and write creditably, and in arithmetic they must already be familiar with the four operations and with fractions. The commercial department will offer special opportunities to those preparing for a mercantfle career. It will comprise a thorough drilling in arithmetic and book-keeping as also a careful training in penmanship, the studies of history and geography, English grammar, and composition. The classical department will be complete in every respect. It will embrace Latin and Greek, English grammar and composition, poetry and rhetoric, mathematics, history and geography.

Those students who shall have completed in a satisfactory manner the classical course will be entitled to a college diploma, Upon the presentation of this diploma, any student of St. Joseph's College will be admitted without further examination into the scientific course either in Santa Clara College, Santa Clara, or St. Ignatius College, San Francisco. Rev. Father Calzia hopes to obtain from generous friends thirty free scholarships which will be secured for the classical course. The tuition fee has been fixed at the very low rate of $40 per year, payable semi-annually in advance.

Something Worth Reading.

Leo Assembly of the Young Men's Catholic Union has elected these officers: R. E. McCarthy, president; D. M. Heagerty and William Branley, vice-presidents; J. J. Sheahan, recording secretary; D. F. Ahearn, financial secretary; P. Geraghty, treasurer; Trustees—P. Brazel, J. C. Murphy, James J. Keating, D. Breen, M. Rodgers, J. E. O'Connell and P. J. O'Rourke; Delegates to Grand Assembly—D. Curry, P. McCarthy, D, F. Ahearn and J. J. Sheahan.

The tendency to exaggeration is one of the greatest drawbacks of a low comedy part and if care is not used a female character as that of the "Widow O'Brien," when played as of necessity by a man, generally becomes too coarse and broad. At the Grove Street Theatre during the week John S. Marr has given an extremely good characterization of the absurd, yet laughter provoking widow. He has drawn the happy medium and as a consequence his personation was true to nature without broadness. Miss Anita Fallon and Miss Lola as the two daughters of the widow, were excellent and the variety business introducted, notably the finale "the combat" in the second act was good and comical. Next week "Rip Van Winkle" with a wealth of gorgeous scenery will hold the boards. The full strength of the home company will be in the cast.

T. J. O'Brien of the Pacific Portrait Company, 1221 Market street, has of late been doing some excellent work in enlarging portraits of a number of notable Catholics, residents of this city. The likenesses are perfect and Mr. O'Brien takes a pardonable pride in showing them to visitors. Having devoted many years to this class of work, and being a capable artist besides, Mr. O'Brien is sure to give satisfacrion whenever his services are required. He makes all kinds of enlargements at prices within the reach of all.

LIVING ROSARY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LIVING ROSARY SODALITY.

The Duties of the Officers and Members.

The supreme head or moderator is the Most Rev. Master General of the Order of the Friars-Preachers, and his delegates throughout the world are the Very Rev. Provincials of the various provinces of the same sacred order. The local Rev. Directors are first by right the Rev. Directors of the canonical Confraternities of the Most Holy Rosary; second, by privilege, all priests who have received special powers for this purpose either from the General himself or from his delegates, the Provincials, in whose territory they happen to reside. On the 15th of November, 1877, the powers of the local Directors then existing were validated and confirmed by the supreme Moderator.

After the Directors both provincial and local, come the Presidents of divisions and the prefects, or heads of bands of fifteen members. A president [1] of a division is at the head of eleven circles or bands of eleven Living Rosaries. A prefect is at the head of fifteen persons who together form a Living Rosary. A prefect ought to have his or her name inscribed either on the list of the President of his or her division or on that of the Director. The names of members ought to be registered on the list of their prefect, president or director. The inscription just mentioned is highly proper, and, in a certain sense, is indispensable for the protection of the association, but, rigorously speaking, the simple selection of the superior named suffices.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SODALITY.

I.—OF DIRECTORS.

1 Directors, as has been already stated, must be appointed either by the Most Rev. General of the Dominicans or by his delegates, the Provincials,

2 Directors need not keep a general register of the names of members, nor are they strictly bound to hold public exercises for their sodality.

3 It is their duty to preside over their respective sodality and it belongs to them alone to examine and approve the various circles and to appoint prefects and presidents.

4 It is their duty to call at convenient times the presidents alone or with the prefects for the purpose of instructing them in respect to their offices, of arousing their zeal, and, in general, of treating with them on such points as concern the increase and propagation of the organization.

5 Directors are most earnestly urged to take care that the feasts of the sodality be celebrated with the proper solemnity.

II,—OF PRESIDENTS.

1 In those places in which there are many circles, a President is appointed over every eleven circles; a man must be appointed for the men's division and a woman over the women's division.

2 It is the duty of the President to see that each circle has, as far as possible, its own regularly appointed prefect.

3 Likewise that each prefect attend faithfully to the obligations of office.

4 It belongs to the President to make known to the Director the wishes of the prefects in reference to the sodality.

5 He should carefully watch that every circle has its requisite number of members and transfer to other circles members that are not numerous enough to constitute a new circle.

6 The President may form new circles but in every case the appointment and confirmation of the prefects must be made by the Director.

7 In fine he should transmit to the Director a properly made out list of the new circles, and each year, for the Feast of the Rosary, a complete list of all the circles.

III.—OF PREFECTS OR PROMOTERS.

1 Prefects or Promoters are appointed by the Director only; they have the right to receive new members into the sodality; even the absent can be admitted by them to membership through letters.

2 The prefect should keep a list of the members of his or her own band, and every year should send for the Feast of the Rosary a copy of that list to the President of the division, or if there be no President, to the Director.

3 It is the duty of each Prefect to see that his or her circle has the full number of associates.

4 The members constituting a band or circle should, as much as possible, be selected from the same neighborhood.

5 To accomplish this end prefects may transfer sodalists from one circle to another, and the Director can, for the same object, institute a general reorganization.

6 It is the duty of prefects to distribute by lot every month the fifteen mysteries of the Rosary to the different members of their respective circles and to deliver or transmit to each one, even the absent, the mystery described on the sheet and drawn by lot for him or her.

7 If it should happen that a certain circle has not the requisite number of sodalists, it will be the duty of the prefect to recite the vacant decades himself or to have them recited by others, and to endeavor to have within a month the full number of sodalists in his circle.

8 Should a circle have more than fifteen associates, it will be the duty of the Prefect to transmit the names of the supernumeraries to the President, so that a new circle may be formed from them. But if a new circle cannot be formed from such supernumeraries for the reason that there is not the requisite number, the Prefect may retain such on his or her own list, and may, after the ordinary distribution of the mysteries among the regular members of the circle, also divide out by lot among the supernumeraries their mysteries, yet in such a way that the decades which have no members to represent them, be altogether omitted.

9 In fine, Prefects should most carefully watch over the morals of the members of their bands or circles, and with charity, report, through the President to the Director, unworthy or misbehaving members.

IV.—OF MEMBERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

1 All persons who have been or who are admitted into the sodality by legitimate Prefects, are true members.

2 All members should earnestly labor to fulfill faithfully and devoutly every day their obligation of reciting their respective decades, so that no portion of the Most Holy Rosary may be, through their negligence, omitted, for without doubt, it is no small matter to be deprived of the graces and blessings which this devotion holily attended to, brings. Moreover, let them endeavor "whilst meditating on the holy mysteries of the Rosary to imitate what they contain and to obtain what they promise." Hence, sodalists should give good example to one another by the practice of Christian virtues, especially by brotherly love, modesty, solid piety, and the frequent use of the holy sacraments, and thus become the means of drawing others into their pious organization. The incorrigible should be excluded from the sodality, but with all prudence and charity and only after the Director has so decided.

V,—RULES FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MYSTERIES.

1. As a rule, the Mysteries are to be distributed every month by lot among the members.

2. The drawing by lot of the mysteries must be made in each circle by a Prefect and at least two assistant associates; and where it is possible all the members of the circle should be present at the drawing. The mysteries drawn for the absent are to be sent to them by the Prefect.[2]

3. In extraordinary cases or difficulties the drawing by lot can take place for the whole division or eleven circles with the consent of the Director, by the President and two assistant Prefects.

4. The distribution of the mysteries should be made in the beginning of each month, or at least within the first half of it.[3] Whenever it can be, the first Sunday of the month, which is specially dedicated to the Rosary, should be selected for the drawing of the mysteries

5. Sodalists who have been absent for a long time, and also those who can be with difficulty informed about the new distribution of the mysteries, may take the mystery following in the natural order, the one they had in the month just elapsed. But in these cases the Prefect should be notified in due time, in order that the mysteries thus taken may be excluded from the drawing.

6. At every drawing each Sodalist must receive a new ticket, which he does not return but keeps and ought to read over often.

7. Some pious prayers should be recited in common, both before and after the drawing of the mysteries, to the Holy Ghost and the Queen of the Most Holy Rosary.

IV.—PERSONS FOR WHOM THE LIVING ROSARY IS INTENDED.

As a rule it ought not to be proposed but to persons who are too weak to accept at once the obligations of the great Rosary of the Confraternity. To this category belong generally, 1st, children with with whom short prayers go well; 2d, the sick, who have a dread of long prayers; 3d persons who are very much occupied, and who really have not sufficient time to perform the obligations of the great Rosary; 4th, persons who, although they can conveniently enough assume the obligations of the Confraternity, would be apt by reason of their want of fervor to neglect them. It is more prudent to lead such persons, as if gradatim and slowly, through the noviceship and along the avenue of the Living Rosary to the Confraternity. Besides it is well known that wherever the Living Rosary has been properly practiced and carefully and intelligently propagated, the greatest love for the Dominican Rosary was the result. 5th, there is no rule to prevent the members of the Confraternity or the associates of the Perpetual Rosary who fully comply with their respective obligations from joining the association of the Living Rosary should they desire to do so, particularly when they intend to make the mystery of the daily decade the subject of their meditations. 6th, the Living Rosary ought to be established wherever the Confraternity of the Perpetual Rosary cannot be introduced, but the people of those places should be at the same time instructed and admonished to practice the great Rosary.

THE VITALITY OF THE LIVING ROSARY DEPENDS ON ITS OFFICERS.

The whole vitality of the Living Rosary depends entirely on the Directors, Presidents and Prefects. Monthly meetings of the Sodalists have everywhere proved to be most beneficial for promoting this devotion among those for whom it is specially intended. Great interest should be taken and zeal manifested by all the officers of the association in spreading in the right spirit this beautiful devotion, for through it the people will be drawn eventually to the practice of the great Rosary. But even if some should not ascend so high, it is accomplishing a great deal to succeed in getting them to recite one Our Father and Ten Hail Mary's a day for their souls' well being, particularly when we reflect that the most Blessed Virgin never forgets even one Hail Mary said in her honor. May Jesus and Mary bless the association of the Living Rosory, and through it lead many souls to the Confraternity and to the asssociation of the Perpetual Rosary. All Sodalists who have carefully practiced this devotion for some time, or who have passed through the noviceship of its pious exercises ought to ascend higher, that is, enter into the Confraternity of the great Rosary. Indeed, there will be very little difficulty experienced in passing from the Sodality to the Confraternity. For since Pius IX has granted to the members of the Confraternity permission to divide the fifteen decades of the weekly task into more than three parts, sodalists who pass over to the Confraternity will have but little more to do than they have been doing and will receive far greater graces. Let all the associates both of the Confraternity and of the Living Rosary endeavor to cultivate and propagate with the same zeal one and the same devotion of the Rosary and let all unanimously praise and exalt the Most August Queen of the Rosary.

SACERDOS.

1. Berault calls the Presidents Counsellors. He explains why a President presides over eleven circles by saying that there are just one hundred and sixty-five grains or beads in a full Rosary, viz. one hundred and fifty to represent the Hail Marys and fifteen to represent the Our Fathers, and there are just one hundred and sixty-five sodalists in a division, or eleven circles. In other words, every eleven circles constitute a division or a number of associates corresponding or equal to the number of grains or beads in a full Rosary. The Supreme Moderator, Most Rev. Jos Maria Larroca, gives in substance the same explanation, So, too, Leikes, Rosa aurea, page 515 etc.

2. Decision of Rome, 8th Nov., 1835.

3. Decision of Rome, 7th June, 1839.

False in One, False in All.

THE ENGLISH OF A LATIN PROVERB APPLIED TO A CONCERN WHICH IS NOW IN BUSINESS.

A Business started upon shams, must resort to shams, or retire.

The Royal Baking Powder Company garbled official documents to give it standing.

For this it was publicly branded.

The Food and Dairy Commissioner of Ohio caught the Royal Baking Powder Company in the act of misquoting his report, to make its goods appear unadulterated.

The same Company stole the livery of the Board of Health of the State of New York and went on dress parade in the garment.

The Board exposed this. When the apparel was removed, of course the deformity was left alone.

Then the Royal Baking Powder Company resorted to constructing a speaking machine.

It called this machine "A Government Chemist." When it mouthed its words to order, the Royal Company quoted the same and passed them around. These words represented the Royal Baking Powder as pure, etc.

"Government" is a stately word. Like everything good, it is abused by unscrupulous tricksters.

MAKE A NOTE.

There is no such office as that of Government Chemist.

A THOUGHT.

If a concern garbles official state papers, misquotes Boards of Health and Creates Official Mouth-pieces, for its own purposes, what will it do in adulterating its goods?

Dr. Price stands a foe to impure goods and tricky methods of advertising.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only Pure Cream Tartar Baking Powder now to be obtained, and the thinking public are finding it out.

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Something Every Child Attending School is Daily in Need of.

Having closed a contract with a prominent publishing house for a large number of dictionaries, the WITNESS has determined to give one absolutely free to every scholar attending any school. It is almost impossible to get through the day or even a lesson without having a dictionary handy to solve the meaning of some word. Our proposition is such that it wont take any boy or girl very long to get the needed book, and but a few minutes labor on their part.

Here is our propositiou; secure the name of one subscriber who will take the WITNESS four months—it will cost him only fifty cents, bring the money to the office and get your dictionary, a handsome cloth bound pocket edition of over three hundred pages, containing the definition and correct pronunciation of over 30,000 words.

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For two subscribers at $1 50 per year each, we make the following offer: We will give you your choice of any of the following dictionaries: Hirst's New Nuttal's Dictionary (illustrated) nearly 1000 pages handsomely bound in cloth and of convenient size for school use; a dictionary of the English and French and French and English languages, illustrated, with a complete pronouncing appendix of ancient and modern names, derivations, chronological and historical tables and much other interesting matter; also a German and English and English and German dictionary similar in every respect to the above.

Remember that these books will be given to you absolutely free as soon as you bring in the name of the subscriber and the price of the subscription. Everybody wants the WITNESS and you want the dictionary. Ask your friends and get one or all of the books.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs, under all conditions, makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article, look for the name of the California Fig Syrup Co., printed near the bottom of the package.

Full charge taken of Hat and Cloak Rooms for Balls and Parties. Mrs. T. Finnerty, 623 Minna street.

OF PERSONAL INTEREST.

W. S. Leake of Sacramento, Assistant State Librarian, is in the city.

Hon. P. B. Murphy of San Jose was in the city on Wednesday.

J. J. Groom and family hrve returned from an extended vacation in the country.

Joseph E. O'Donnell and wife left on Sunday for Castle Crags, Shasta county, where they will remain for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Fallon are spending a few weeks at Mountain View.

John F. Ward, a prominent Catholic young man of Alameda, is building up a large real estate business in that growing city. He was a student at St. Mary's College in the seventies.

W. A. Pryal is holding down the editorial chair of the Alameda *Daily Statesman* during the sickness of its editor and proprieter, Joseph E. Barber.

Mrs. Nano Dillon has returned from Paso Robles, where in company with her daughters, the Misses Mamie and Kate, she has been on a visit. The latter are still at the Springs.

Rev. P. R. Lynch, rector of St. James' Church, has been enjoying a much needed vacation at Bartlett Springs.

Mrs. J. W. Willem of Sacramento, who was one of the delegates to Young Ladies' Grand Institute, is visiting with friends in San Pablo.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT.

An Illustrated Souvenir Volume to be Issued.

Brother Maurelian, Secretary and Manager, reports very satisfactory progress in whatever relates to the Catholic Educational Exhibit of the World's Fair, Chicago, 1893. He finds much encouragemeut from the cheering words received in interviews and letters from the Most Reverend and Right Reverend Prelates who are quite sanguine of important results to Christian Education as the outcome of this grand exhibit. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons writes as follows:

"In response to your esteemed favor of the 27th inst., I need scarcely say that the Catholic Educational Exhibit meets my entire and hearty approval; and I sincerely hope that all the Catholic institutions of learning of every grade will promptly and cheerfully respond to the invitation extended by the Most Reverend Archbishops of the United States and unite to make the exhibit redound to their own glory and that of our Holy Church. I bless you, your work, and all who shall zealously co-operate in promoting and assuring its success."

Letters equally strong in their expression of encouragement and indorsement have been received from Archbishops and Bishops all over the country. Lack of space, however, forbids us quoting even a limited number of them. From information now at hand it is evident that many dioceses, religious teaching orders and institutions will, during the coming vacation, form plans for the preparation of excellent exhibits, detailed information of which they have promised to hand in at the latest by Sept. 10.

Among other matters, Brother Maurelian contemplates issuing an "Illustrated Souvenir Volume" of the Catholic Educational Exhibit. He hopes to produce a volume that, for historical and artistic value, will find a fitting place in every library in the country and be prized by every one interested in the cause of Christian Education.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Look Out For It.

A piece of forgery in the shape of a pamphlet entitled, "Instructions to True Catholics," is being secretly and extensively circulated over the country. It is nothing more nor less than a malicious and contemptible forgery, for the sole purpose of injuring Catholics. It is filled with calumny, and its object seems to be to bring Catholics into contempt, cast suspicion upon their loyalty as Americans and to foment religious animosities uuder a cloak of Christianity and patriotism. It will certainly meet with general and unqualified condemnation by every fair-minded person. The Catholic Columbian is making a full exposure of the wicked plot.

DONAHOE'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE for July has, as part of its contents, the following: Salisbury and the Orangemen; Catholics in Congress; Irish Heroes. Defenders of Liberty in '76, patriots who won freedom from England; The Battle of the Boyne and the Sieges of Limerick; A Presidential Forecast; Characteristics of the Teaching of Leo XIII., together with more than one hundred articles on as many different subjects. The Magazine is illustrated with a good portrait of the successor of the great Cardinal Manning. $2 a year; $1 for six months; with the WESTERN WITNESS only $2 50 year. Address WESTERN WITNESS, 113-115 Hayes street, San Francisco.

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TO A BELOVED JAPANESE GIRL.

Tangled and torn the white sea laces
Broider the breast of the Indian deep;
Lifted aloft the strong screw races
To slacken and strain in the waves which leap.
The great sails swell, the broad bows shiver
To green and silver the purple sea,
And down from the sunset a dancing river
Flows broken gold where our ship goes free.

Too free! too fast! with memories laden
I gaze to the northward where lies Japan;
Oh, fair and pleasant and soft voiced maiden!
You are there, too distant! O Yoshi San!
You are under those clouds by the storm winds shaken.
A thousand ri, as the sea gull flies,
As lost as if Death, not Time, had taken
My eyes away from your beautiful eyes.

Yet if it were Death, of friends, my fairest!
He could not rend our spirits in twain.
They came too near to be less than nearest
In the world where true hearts mingle again.
But sad is the hour we sigh farewell in,
And for me, whenever they name Japan,
All grace, all charm, of the land you dwell in
Is spoken in saying "O Yoshi San!"

—Boston Globe.

THE BOY BOATMAN.

A large pair of heavily laden coal boats, or "broadhorns" as they were termed, swept out of the Ohio and, catching the current of the mighty Mississippi, began the second stage of the journey to New Orleans.

The lumbering, cumbrous crafts had come all the way from Pittsburg under the command of Joe Irick, a most skillful pilot. These coal boats were peculiarly constructed vessels, but they are now things of the past, their places being supplied by large barges, which are towed back and forth by steamers.

They were built of 1-inch pine boards, carefully selected, and any piece of lumber containing but a single knot was rejected. No nails were used in putting the timbers together, but wooden pins were called for.

These frail vessels were loaded deep with coal from the mines, then two were lashed together side by side, and with a crew of thirty-five or forty men would float serenely down the Ohio and Mississippi to their destination.

The day in which our story opens Joe Irick was standing in the stern of one of the boats, with the long steering oar in hand guiding his broadhorn on its way. Beside him was a lad about sixteen years of age, a handsome, intelligent looking boy, who seemed to be wrapped in wonder and admiration at the sublimity of the scene that stretched out before him.

"Well, Jimmy, my son, we're on the old Mississippi once more. Let me see; this is the third time for you, isn't it?"

"Yes, uncle, you know you have taken me twice yourself to New Orleans."

"That's a fact, Jim. But you see I'm getting old and am apt to forget little things like a trip down river. Now I couldn't tell within fifteen or twenty how many times I've been down stream."

"That's not to be wondered at," returned the boy, respectfully, "for you were a pilot long before I was born. But, look, yonder comes a high pressure boat up stream," and Jimmy pointed to a dense cloud of black smoke which was pouring out of the double stacks of a large steamer that was approaching.

"Let her come, my lad, let her come. She's got to keep out of our way. Now, what would you say," continued Irick, if I could tell you the name of that craft; and, what's more, the name of the man who is looking at us now out of her pilot house, and likely enough wishing us sunk down among the catfish for presuming to get in his course. Yes, my son, that's the River Queen, and John Williams is her pilot."

"How can you be so positive at such a distance?" asked the boy, his gaze still riveted on the boat.

"Listen to that exhaust," and Joe Irick turned his head so as to better catch the peculiar sound. "There isn't another 'hooker' betwixt Cairo and the Gulf with such a voice as that. Now you'll see when we meet Williams, he'll lay the River Queen as close to this broadhorn as he dares to. It's an old trick of his. He thinks to frighten us, but here's a hoss that don't frighten so easily. I tell you one thing, Jimmy, he'll cut up that caper once too often, and when he sends a pair of boats with their freight to the bottom of the Mississippi I'm under the impression that the owners will fire him ashore on the bank, and then he'll have to take to coal boating himself, like the rest of us."

By this time the steamer was within a few yards of our friend, when she was seen to change her course a fraction.

"There, boy, didn't I tell you? Jack Williams has starb'—ed his helm, thinking to raise our hair!" Then in a loud voice, which could have been heard from one side of the river to the other, Joe called:

'Hulloa, Williams! Up to your old tricks again? I reckon you wouldn't have taken the trouble of changing your course if you'd a known Joe Irick was on board here. He don't belong to the scary breed."

"Howdy, Joe," returned the man in the steamer's pilot house. "Oh, no, I don't want to crowd you into the bank. There's room enough on the stream for two such fellows as you and I."

As Irick was about to answer, a shrill scream was heard, issuing from the after part of the steamer, and the same instant a child was seen to fall from the rail of the hurricane deck to the water.

In a second Jimmy, the boy boatman, sprang across the coal until he reached the edge of the broadhorn, and then plunged head foremost into the muddy current.

The heavy boats were drifting fully five miles an hour, while the steamer had been making equally good time up against the stream; consequently, when the brave lad reached the little girl, his own craft as well as the River Queen were some distance away.

Joe Irick was almost as quick to act as his nephew. Calling to the "second pilot" to take the steering oar he picked up the little skiff, that is always carried on top of the coal, launched it, and seating himself upon the thwart held it in position until the rescuer and his burden drifted down within his reach.

Extending his hand, Joe seized the child and drew it into the boat, saying to Jimmy as he did so:

"You get hold of the stern and hang on there until I can pull down to the broadhorn. You won't get any wetter than you are now and there's no danger of the eels a-nibbling at your toes."

"All right, Uncle Joe. Don't bother about me. I can overhaul the boats before you, now"— And the boy striking out vigorously actually did leave the skiff behind in the race down the river.

When the broadhorn was reached the little maiden, in her dripping garments, was lifted carefully and deposited on a blanket, which some thoughtful member of the crew had spread on top of the coal.

Joe came on board, and resuming the steering oar ordered:

"Two of you fellows take the skiff and run a line down and make it fast to that big tree on the Kentucky bank. We'll tie up and give Jack Williams a chance to come back and pick up his passengers that he's scattering around so careless like."

It was a difficult task to lay the two heavy boats alongside the shore without sustaining any injury, for they were so frail that the least touch upon a rock or snag would have meant instant destruction.

When the pilot saw that the line had been properly secured he sent his assistant forward to the "gonging oar," while he himself wielded the "steerer," and his men pulled lustily at the sweeps to swing the bows of the broadhorn up stream. Then as the inner boat began to near the land two long poles were run out to fend them off from the bank.

This work completed, Joe turned his attention to the little sufferer, by whose side his nephew had remained, endeavoring to quiet her hysterical sobbing, and to assure her that she need not fear, that all danger was past.

"'Pears to me, little one, you took a mighty sudden bath," said Irick, with a smile, as he looked down at the tear stained face of the child.

"Oh, sir, it was terrible! I was reaching over to look at your boats as they passed when I lost my balance and fell."

"That's it," returned the pilot grimly. "If Williams hadn't been a-cutting up his capers and kept his vessel where it belonged, you wouldn't have had to reach clear over the side in order to see a couple of heaps of coal and a number of ragged boatmen going by you. But here comes the River Queen after us, and you'll soon be safe and sound with your friends again, my little one."

"Oh, yes, and I have you to thank for saving me," replied the maiden, looking at Jimmy in such a manner as to cause the warm blood to mantle the boy's cheek. "Papa will be very grateful to you, and I know when he comes to take me away he will give you a handsome present."

"Oh, I could not think of accepting anything in payment of a duty which plainly devolved upon me," stammered the young boatman.

"Nevertheless, I know he will insist upon doing something for you. He thinks so much of me I am sure he would rather give the whole of his steamer than to have me drowned. Papa owns the River Queen, didn't you know it?"

"What's that, miss?" asked Joe in astonishment. "Is Squire Carroll your father?"

"That's what the people at the plantation call him. But at New Orleans or Cairo he is known as Mr. Carroll."

"Then, boy," exclaimed the bluff old pilot, slapping Jimmy on the shoulder, "you've done a big stroke of work for yourself this day, and we'll see you a "Branch pilot" within a twelvemonth. I hope you'll try to teach that Williams some sense. It's just this way, miss," continued Joe, turning to the girl, "my nephew has wanted for some time to go steamboating, but I've never been able to get him a chance; so if you'd just as lief ask your father to let him have a berth aboard the River Queen when we meet her at Orleans 'twould be doing him a great kindness."

"The request is granted without the aid of a mediator!" declared a tall, fine looking gentleman, who had come alongside the coal boat in one of the steamer's skiffs in time to hear the speech of Joe Irick.

"My precious child is restored to me," clasping the little girl in his arms. Then the fond father deposited her again upon the blanket, and turning to Jimmy grasped the boy's hand and wrung it fervently.

"Yes, my brave lad. You shall be second pilot of the River Queen. And Mr. Irick," to Joe, "as no doubt you feel that you would be the best instructor of your nephew, you shall go first."

"Oh, thank you, sir, thank you, sir," stammered the veteran boatman, overwhelmed with surprise and gratitude. "But, sir, you forget Williams. He's a right good man, is Jack, and I'd never be the one to do anything that would take the bread and butter out of his mouth, though he does cut up capers sometimes, and cause the broadhorn men a heap of nervousness."

"Williams shall be cared for," smilingly returned the wealthy man. "He will have a new steamer after the next trip, and it is partially through his recommendation that I decided to place the River Queen in your hands. Now, I must bid you goodby, for your old friend up in the pilothouse there is anxious to be on his way to Cairo. Farewell till we meet at New Orleans. Do not leave the city till you see me."

Then, taking the damp form of his rescued child in his arms, Mr. Carroll hastened to the steamer, whose crew cast loose from the bank, and in a few moments was out of sight up river.

The coal boatmen were too much elated to resume their journey that day.

"No, sir," said Joe Irick, as he skipped back and forth over the shining heap, "we don't float another mile till tomorrow morning. The boys shall have a rest while I go ashore at Hickman and send a letter to Polly, my wife, and let her know that her husband has been rated chief pilot of one of the finest boats on the river, and it was all owing to that nephew of hers, Jim, the boy boatman of the Mississippi."—Henry Marlton in Yankee Blade.

An Actress' Narrow Escape from Hanging.

It has just come to light that Ramie Austen met with a painful accident during her engagement at the People's theater, which has until now been kept from the public. In the last act of "Dangers of a Great City" a rope and a pulley are used in a scene representing the hatchway of a deserted factory. The villain of the play entices the hero into this factory, overpowers him, and with the aid of the rope and pulley endeavors to hang him—Ramie Austen, of course, coming to the rescue in time to save him—a contrivance being used and deftly concealed to save Mr. Davidson from any serious accident.

After the performance Wednesday Miss Austen, while engaged in talking to several members of her company, playfully twisted the rope about her neck, imitating the scene in which Mr. Davidson is hung, and shouted loudly and in tragic tones, quoting a line from the play, "Your hour has come, Edmund Vaughn!" One of the company, believing that Miss Austen was protected by the same device which Mr. Davidson used, gave the rope a sharp, quick jerk, pulling her up at least two feet from the ground. As Miss Austen was wholly unprepared, she received the full experience of being hung. Her throat was badly affected and it gave her great pain to speak. An understudy was immediately secured, but Miss Austen rallied under the doctor's care and continued her performance Thursday. —Dramatic News.

Stung by a Tarantula.

S. Appler, a clerk in the store of Ed Weatherly, of Athens, Ga., met with a painful and possibly fatal accident here last night about 9 o'clock. Mr. Appler was selling bananas from a bunch which was hanging in the store, when he unconsciously came in contact with a tarantula's nest, and was stung on the first finger of his left hand. The pain was so excruciating that he dropped the bananas with a terrible cry. Parties in the store ran to his assistance, and Appler was hurried to the drug store of Dr. Lyndon, where Drs. Quillian and Goss were summoned.

The patient was placed under the influence of morphine after experiencing several convulsions, but even then he was not entirely quieted. He was afterward moved to his boarding house on Foundry street.

Upon examining the banana bunch a nest of tarantulas was found under some of the fruit, consisting of the old spider and six half grown ones. The mother tarantula, which is supposed to have done the stinging, escaped with five smaller ones. The bystanders were only able to kill one of the lot. This insect was shown to the attending physicians, who pronounced it a genuine tarantula. The old insect is said to be half as large as a man's hand, and together with her remaining family are hid in the store.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Last of the Chartists.

No one will grudge the grant of £200 from the civil list to Mr. Thomas Cooper, the veteran ex-chartist and poet. Mr. Cooper, who is among the last, if not the last, of the prominent chartists living, began life as a shoemaker, and while working at his trade taught himself the Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French languages. At twenty-three he became a schoolmaster and later drifted into journalism, one of his first appointments being a reportership on the Leicester Chronicle. It was while at Leicester that he became an ardent chartist, and was sent to prison for two years in connection with the riots in the potteries.

While in prison Mr. Cooper wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," and a series of stories called "Wise Saws and Modern Instances." Some time after his liberation from prison he turned secularist, running a penny weekly skeptical periodical. In a few years, however, his opinions underwent a complete change, and he frequently tackled representative secularists in public debate. His brief deviation from the path of orthodoxy has always been a matter of regret with him, and he has written several books on Christian evidences, on which subject he lectured all over the country for many years.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Great City for Boarding Houses.

The Brooklyn boarding house may easily be said to have reached the highest state of development of its species. Not to speak of the fact that one Brooklyn boarding house is the largest in the country, "if not in the world," as the boom circular says, the immense number of these cheerful abiding places and the sharp competition among them has brought about surprising manifestations in other directions. One Brooklyn landlady of great experience and mental activity which amounts to genius, declares that she can make of a pound of bacon and three dozen eggs a breakfast for forty people. But this, as I am led to believe, is unusual. It is also a noteworthy circumstance that the observant Brooklynite can tell the mistress of a boarding house as far as he can see her by the celerity of her movements and the businesslike abstraction in her face, as of one wondering whether two boxes of strawberries will go around. In the markets a certain gait is known as "the boarding house walk." Brooklyn boarding house keepers are also progressive and there is talk on the Heights, where four or five thousand of them dwell in peace, of forming a boarding house exchange.—New York Herald.

Why Actors Wear Lots of Jewelry.

Gamblers and actors are of all people most given to superstitions respecting luck, and it is not surprising to find that they are greatly addicted to amulets of various kinds, carrying them on their watchguards, in scarfpins and set in rings for the fingers.—Washington Star.

A Plea for Reciprocity.

Business Man—I don't see why you should expect me to lend you ten dollars.

Elevator Boy—Well, I've given you a lift a good many times, haven't I.—Kate Field's Washington.

ADVERSE FATES.

"I am listening to you," said Annella, bending her blond little head and Mario felt that her slender hand trembled in his.

Who was Annella?

The beautiful widow of Count Giummi had found her one day, pale, desolate and exhausted, beside a dead woman in a squalid, dark room. That dead woman was the aunt of the countess and the mother of Annella, and the poverty which surrounded her was the sole inheritance of the fair young girl.

Countess Giummi, rich, admired and courted by the fine flower of aristocratic salons, lived upon vanity and coquetry. But in spite of that she had a morsel of heart, and poor Annella's little white face had the power to draw two beautiful tears, more lucent than pearls, from her great, black, enchanting eyes. If the baron, the viscount or the marquis could have seen those two pearls, surely they would have loved her even more than they did—so compassionate and tender did she seem amid the triumphs of her happy youth.

That same evening Annella reposed in a soft bed, under a counterpane of pink silk, while at the balcony window, that she had left partly open, the moon peered in and laid a tint of pallor upon the rose red divans of the elegant little room.

Two years passed after that first tranquil sleep. Annella's beauty, which early privations and sorrows had almost withered in the bud, bloomed again as if by magic. It was a pleasure to see the radiant girl; a slender little person, but with perfect curves of outline, the bust full, the throat of admirable softness, and the little head—oh, that dainty little head was like an artist's thought! Like a golden wave, the curling hair, which she wore unbound and floating, rippled down her shoulders; her eyes laughed with the color of the clear heavens under arching, delicate eyebrows that were black against the whiteness of her forehead and gave a resolute expression to her beautiful countenance. Her small, rosy mouth was always smiling; it was but a languid smile and tinged with an expression of melancholy or bitterness.

Now, after having sketched Annella's graceful figure, it seems strange not to be able to give it a background of bright colors. We know how much a brilliant setting adds to a gem, and certainly the Countess Giummi's beauty gained greatly by the luxury and richness of her dress and surroundings. A fashionable dressmaker, an artist in his line, dressed her with Parisian taste; a skillful young woman, who was maid and confidante together, combed the wealth of her dark hair that touched the floor and adapted to her shapely person stuffs, colors, flowers and jewels. From their hands the countess issued a true goddess of love, and her shrine gleaming with silks, marbles, silver and crystal increased the enchantment and rendered her marvelous to the eyes of visitors.

Poor Annella! so simple in her little muslin gown; so timid in that rich house, not her own, how could she contend for the palm with that superb queen? And it is no new thing that the bright rays of the moon dim the placid light of the quiet stars. So the hundred gentlemen that flocked into those gilded rooms had eyes only for the beautiful countess, and if they deigned to bestow a passing word or look on the timid girl, that was merely an act of homage to the reigning lady, homage that showed their admiration for her charity to a dependent. They all knew, and from her own mouth, too, the countess had taken the forsaken orphan to this beautiful home and changed her sorrow to happiness.

But was Annella really happy?

Her young heart thirsted for love. In her childhood she had been the one treasure of her poor mother, and though she had often lacked bread, air and sunlight, caresses were never wanting. She knew the sweetness of a kiss into which is transfused all a loving soul; she knew the dual life, the breath mingled with another breath from a breast palpitating with tenderness. Yes, her mother's love had taught her all these things, and taught them to her in poverty. Then came fine times, abundance of everything, new amusements every day and every hour, noisy gayeties and the luxury of carriages and dinners. But strange to say, amid all this laughter of life, her heart was narrowed, closed. She indeed no longer suffered from hunger, cold or fear of worse misfortunes but henceforth she had no one to love her, nor a simple object to call forth her own love, though she felt an overpowering need to bestow on some one all her warm, impassioned soul.

At first she had tried for this exchange of affection with her cousin, the magnificent countess. Alas! she had found her kind, courteous, generous, but frivolous, full of herself and her attractions, and incapable not only of feeling love, but even of comprehending it.

Discomfited, Annella had looked about her, and amid that array of faces, coats and decorations that made a circle around her beautiful cousin she had sought and sought. An odd girl! She had actually found those polished gentlemen empty and unsympathetic, although finely clad and unexceptionable from top to toe. How could she have dared to raise even her thoughts to the heights on which they moved? Which of them would have deigned to descend to her, a poor little orphan, sheltered by the pity of her cousin?

Thus set apart and averse to all flatteries, she led her own life, amid the festivities and the constant noise and confusion of the house.

But one evening she discovered among the crowd a newcomer—blond and handsome like herself, and like herself sad, timid and embarrassed. At once a secret sympathy attracted her toward young Mario. It seemed to her that she might be able to comfort him with her words, for surely he cherished a deep sorrow in his heart, since his fine face never brightened with lively color, and his eyes often glistened as if with restrained tears.

He welcomed sympathy so eagerly that it appeared as if he sought her, as if he came solely for her sake. And they soon talked freely together. After their first meeting, which was full of embarrassment to both of them, they passed all the reception evenings of the splendid countess together. Annella always awaited him with indescribable emotion, and when she saw him appearing in the doorway, diffident and shy, all her life was concentrated in her heart, that beat, beat as if it would burst its bonds. Then with studied carelessness he wandered through the rooms until he succeeded in placing himself at her side, from whence he did not stir until the last guests were about to leave.

Mario had told the story of his life—his poor life of discomfort and isolation. He, too, was an orphan, brought up by strangers who had speculated upon his talent. By force of study and effort he had at last made for himself a position that had enabled him to demand his liberty in exchange for a monthly payment. Never, poor soul, had he tasted the sweetness of mutual love.

Annella, in her secret heart, rejoiced at all this. For would it not be her privilege to give him the delights that he had never experienced, her task to make him forget the bitterness of so many years, and to reward him for all his sufferings? At night how many dreams of this kind peopled the virginal little room of the young girl, and in fancy she saw herself already an adored wife, clasped to the gentle and noble breast of her beloved Mario.

One thing, however, preoccupied her mind. When she met Mario for the first time a cloud of sadness had veiled his attractive countenance, a sadness behind which she had perceived a deeply wounded heart. Of that wound Mario had never spoken to her, but the cloud had not passed away, notwithstanding the love that Annella breathed toward him from her eyes, her smile, her entire personality. And then, too, there was something else that she would have wished—indeed, she expected it every evening, and always vainly—the final outburst of Mario's love. He loved her—oh! she was sure of that—but why did he not tell her so? Of course, natural timidity—the fear of troubling her simple life. He was so noble, her Mario! But finally he must explain himself. Oh! and she would not stammer in giving him a favorable answer; such a yes would escape her lips—and then what mutual joy, what warmth in their future talks! Then she would be obliged to tell it to her cousin, and the kind countess would willingly consent. But why did he not speak to her?

One evening when they were alone in the shadow of the little yellow drawing room Mario suddenly let himself go, seized her trembling hand and murmured to her, "I will—I must speak to you—at last!"

And Annella, bending her fair head and almost suffocated with emotion, replied, "I am listening to you!"

"Dear Annella," Mario began, "have you never asked yourself why I first came to this house?"

"How should I? Chance perhaps," murmured Annella, hardly able to contain her joy, while her heart cried out the answer, "For me, for me alone!"

"It was not a chance, no—I came here conquered, led by passion alone. I loved and was wild with pain before I set foot inside the house," declared Mario.

Annella trembled, not daring to interrupt him, but she would have liked to fling herself upon his neck without letting him finish, and to say to him amid a world of kisses, "Here is joy for you!" But he continued, "I loved, and today I love more than then; I suffered, and today I suffer more than ever."

The girl started and looked, wild eyed, at his face. Why did he speak of suffering? Had he not understood her great love? Or was he feigning, perhaps, in order to hear her confess it?

"Dear girl," and here Mario caressed her hand, "you indeed have comforted me, you have helped me to bear my grief; but now my anguish has reached the last degree—I know that my love will never be returned."

"No, no; you mistake!" Anella involuntarily interrupted, bending toward him.

"I mistake?" he exclaimed, with hope beaming in his glance. "Why do you say so? Do you know who it is that I love?"

And Annella, shamefaced and confused, stammered, "I imagine."

"Well," continued Mario bitterly, "if you know whom I love you will have seen for some time that she not only does not even dream of this tempest in my soul, but she would never imagine that one so low would dare to lift his eyes to her."

What! Was he going mad? Why did he talk of descending? And the girl, profoundly troubled, asked him quickly: "She! Who?"

"Your cousin, the countess, of course."

"Do you love her? Her!" And Annella could say no more. She felt a chill like ice through her veins, a ringing in her ears; she saw sparks, shadows, before her eyes—then nothing.

When she came to herself she was upon her bed, with the beautiful countess bending a little uneasily over her.

"Oh, what was the matter?" asked the countess; "have you quarreled this evening?"

"With whom?" said Annella, not yet quite herself.

"With Mario, with your impassioned Mario, who, I hope, will decide to ask me for your hand."

"Ah!" exclaimed the poor girl, "Mario loves only you."

"Me!" replied the countess, with a haughty mien. "What a stupid man!" And she went to the mirror to arrange the corsage of the scarlet gown that set off the marble whiteness of her perfect shoulders.

Annella buried her face in the pillow, and drenched it with scalding tears.—Translated from the Italian of Erminia Bazzocchi, for Short Stories, by E. Cavazza.

SAN FRANCISCO & NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE DONAHUE BROAD-GAUGE ROUTE."

COMMENCING SUNDAY, APL. 24, 1892, and until further notice, boats and trains leave from and arrive at the San Francisco Passenger Depot, Market-street Wharf, as follows:

From San Francisco for Point Tiburon, Belvedere and San Rafael.

WEEK DAYS—7:40, 9:20, 11:20 A. M.; 1:30 3:30, 5:05, 6:20 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:00, 9:30, 11:00 A. M.; 1:30 3:30, 5:00 6:15 P. M.

From San Rafael for San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:25, 7:55, 9:30, 11:30, A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:05, P. M.
SATURDAYS ONLY—An extra trip at 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:10, 9:40 11:10, A. M.; 1:40, 3:40 5:00, 6:25 P. M.

From Point Tiburon for San Francisco.

WEEK DAYS—6:50, 8:20, 9:55, 11:55 A. M.; 2:05, 4:05, 5:35, P. M.
SATURDAYS ONLY—An extra trip at 6:55 P. M.
SUNDAYS—8:35, 10:05, 11:35, A. M.; 2:05, 4:05, 5:30, 6:50 P. M.

Leave San Francisco		Destination	Arrive San Francisco	
Week Days	Sundays.		Sundays.	Week Days.
7:40 A 3:30 P 5:05 P	8:00 A 9:30 A 5:00 P	Petaluma and Santa Rosa.	10:40A 6:05 P 7:25 P	8:50A 10:30A 6:10P
7:40 A 3:30 P	8:00 A	Fulton, Windsor, Healdsburg, Litton Springs Cloverdale and Way Stations.	7:25P	10:30A 6:10P
7:40	8:00A	Hopland and Ukiah	7:25P	6:10P
7:40 A 3:30 P	8:00 A	Guerneville.	7:25 P	10:30 6:10
7:40 A 5:05 P	8:00 5:00	Sonoma and Glen Ellen	10:40 A 6:05 P	8:50 6:10
7:40A 3:30P	8:00A 5:00P	Sebastopol	10:40A 6:05P	10:30A 6:10P

Stages connect at Santa Rosa for Mark West Springs; at Geyserville for Skaggs Springs, Steward's Point, Gualala and Point Arena; at Cloverdale for the Geysers; at Pieta for Highland Springs, Kelseyville, Soda Bay; Lakeport and Bartlett Springs at Hopland for Lakeport and Bartlett Springs; at Ukiah for Vichy Springs, Saratoga Springs, Blue Lakes, Witter Springs Upper Lake, Lakeport, Willits, Cahto, Mendocino City, Fort Bragg, Westport, Usal, Hydesvile and Eureka.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Saturdays to Mondays, to Petaluma, $1 50; to Santa Rosa, $2 25; to Healdsburg, $3 40; to Cloverdale, $4 50; to Hopland, $5 70; to Ukiah, $6 75; to Sebastopol, $2 70; to Guerneville $3 75; to Sonoma, $1 50; to Glen Ellen 1 80

EXCURSION TICKETS good for Sunday only, to Petaluma, $1 00; to Santa Rosa, $1 50 to Healdsburg, $2 25; to Cloverdale, $3 00; to Ukiah, $4 50; to Hopland, 3 80; to Sebastopol, $1 80; to Guerneville, $2 50; to Sonoma, $1; to Glen Ellen, $1 20.

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St. Francis Wis. Oct 24, 1888

A member of my congregation used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic with good results. The patient was so nervous that he could not find sleep for weeks. He suffered from the most intense anxiety which bordered on insanity. I gave the person some of Koenig's Nerve Tonic and he continued to use it. The appetite returned gradually, the anxiety disappeared the headache left, and to day the sufferer, who had almost despaired, is enjoying excellent health.

Bern. Elskamp. Pastor.

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New Carpets, Sewed, Laid and Lined, 75 cts. per yard.

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THE PUZZLER

No. 187.—Pi.

Romf eht saditint cropit drants,
Hewer the wilbols, thrigb dan bandl,
Og pegerine, licrung droun het psalm hwit
twese tinaf tenurudne,
Morf sit sidlef fo plugprin slowfer
Slitl tew wiht frangart sweshor,
Het- phayp hutso dwin, nilginger, wepses het
leray bolsom fo nuje.

No. 188.—Anagrams.

Two distinguished American men of letters:

WHOLE RANDOM PEARLS.
MUSES, ALL JEWELS ROLL.

A famous artist:

CHIME ON ALL AGE.

No. 189.—A Tree Puzzle.

One-eighth of chestnut, one-fourth of pine, one-third of elm, one-fifth of maple, one-sixth of willow, one-seventh of hickory, one-third of oak, combined, will give an evergreen tree found in North America. It was from a species of this tree in the Old World that a poisonous draft was made and administered to one of the best of heathen philosophers.

No. 190.—Transposition Puzzle.

When the following words are transposed their initials, read downward, will form the name of a city in the United States:

1. Kwcwira—a town in England.
2. Rano—a river in Italy.
3. Yslbasiru—a town in England.
4. Dhlnoal—a country in Europe.
5. Anidi—a country in Asia.
6. Krlonof—a county in England.
7. Gnrmlaoga—a county in Wales.
8. Samhte—a river in England.
9. Bio—a river in Siberia.
10. Nrhtompaont—a town in England.

No. 191.—Crossword Enigma.

My first is in scissors, but not in knife;
My second in bagpipe, but not in fife;
My third is in bobbin, but not in spool;
My fourth is in jester, but not in fool;
My fifth is in April, but not in June;
My sixth is in mercury, but not in the moon;
My seventh in carriage, but not in cart;
My eighth is in pudding, but not in tart;
My ninth is in settle, but not in chair;
My tenth is in leopard, but not in bear.
My whole a famous battle, as all of you must know—
It was fought by Santa Anna over fifty years ago.

No. 192.—Illustrated Puzzle.

In the cut are represented the names of fourteen different kinds of cake.

No. 193.—Hidden Proverbs.

One word of two well known proverbs is in each of the following sentences:

1. She was all the time learning experience.
2. Is he going, or is he not.
3. I shall be all the better for the trip.
4. He is better than Dora, although Maggie is the best.
5. And is she really mistress of all these riches?

No. 194.—A Double Acrostic.

My initials and finals read downward form the names of a large country of America and a smaller one of Europe:

1. An article used in work. 2. A weapon. 3. A relation. 4. In foreign countries. 5. An amusement. 6. Once more.

No. 195.—Behead and Curtail.

I am a bird. Behead me and I am some one who loves. Behead me again and I am not under. Curtail me and add a letter at the beginning and I am a bird.

No. 196.—Missing Letter Puzzle.

If the missing letters be supplied, the whole will form a well known proverb:

F-i-t-e-r-n-v-r-o-f-i-l-d-.

No. 197.—Charades.

1. My first is a reptile.
My second is an article of furniture.
My whole is a fungus.
2. My first is a gentle breeze.
My second is a toy.
My whole is a fungus.

How They Cry.

The glazier's cry is one of pane,
The driver's one of whoa;
But happy farmers ne'er complain,
They only cry hoe! hoe!

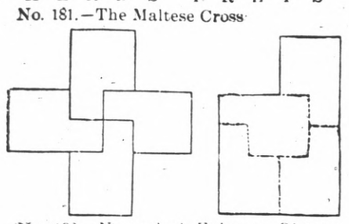
Key to the Puzzler.

No. 179.—Arithmetical Puzzles: $210 and $90, or $150 and $150. 50 geese at 60 cents apiece.

No. 180.—Word Squares:

M A R C H	T R A M P
A G I L E	R I D E R
R I G O R	A D O R E
C L O U D	M E R R Y
H E R D S	P R E Y S

No. 181.—The Maltese Cross



No. 182.—Numerical Enigma: Disinterestedness.

No. 183.—Double Acrostic: Cot-ton. 1. CharioT. 2. OrinoCo. 3. ThorN.

No. 184.—Syncopations: 1. Bellow, below, blow, bow, b w. 2. Corral, coral, coal, Cal., CL.

No. 185.—Double Diagonal:

D E D U C E D
D E B A T E D
R E C O V E R
D E F I C I T
R E S U M E D
W O R K M A N
R A D I C A L

No. 186.—Curtailments: Don-e, Sam-e, Clot-h, Van-e, Go-t, Par-t.

HUMOR

WAS A REAL HEROINE.

The Awful Test to Which Her Lover Put a Pretty Girl.

Two tall, graceful girls strolled slowly along the beach, earnestly conversing. They were conspicuous in the throng, and many an admiring glance was turned toward them as they sauntered to and fro. The day was perfect. A cloudless sky was reflected in calm waters below, while scarcely a breath of air was stirring.

The girl in the pure white blazer was doing most of the talking,

"It is all very well," she was saying. "to insist that you would die for the man you love, but the actual sacrifice is quite another thing."

The girl with the blue yachting cap shrugged her shoulders.

"You speak," she observed, "like one who has made the sacrifice."

"I have the right so to speak."

Affecting recollections poured tumultuously over the soul of the girl in the white blazer. Her lips trembled and the superb eyes bent upon the sand of the beach glistened with the dew of gathering tears.

The girl in the blue cap smiled haughtily.

"Indeed," she sarcastically retorted, "how very interesting. And how does it feel to actually die for the man you love?"

Reproachfully the girl in the white blazer directed her gaze upon the girl with the blue yachting cap.

"You shall not make light of it."

"Forgive me."

For a time they walked in silence. Both were deeply affected, the one filled with remembrances of the past, the other, her resentment gone, with womanly sympathy.

"Tell me about it, Ethel."

The girl in the blue yachting cap was tenderly persuasive.

"It was worse than dying for him, Clara."

With a quick movement the tears were dashed from the superb eyes and the girl with the white blazer faced her companion.

"It was last Easter, Clara. You remember the dear, bright fellow I was engaged to then. One evening, but a short while before, he said he did not believe I bore him the deep love I should I challenged him to name a sacrifice I would not make for his sake. With an insight into feminine character which was always Mephistophelian in its subtlety he dared me to do that which causes every woman's heart to recoil with horror. But I did it."

They had paused in their walk and were looking at each other fixedly.

"Ethel."

"Yes, Clara, I did it. I went to church that Easter morning, sat in the very front seat and I never looked around once during the whole service."

The girl in the blue yachting cap drew a deep, tremulous breath.

"Ethel."

"Yes, Clara."

"You are a sublime heroine. Can you forget my hasty words?"

"I can, Clara."

And the little wavelets lapped the snowy beach with drowsy sound, while all the throng gazed in admiration at the two tall, graceful girls.—Detroit Tribune.

Had a Choice.

The dude was descanting to the maiden on its likes and dislikes.

"Aw, don't you know, Miss Anne, I wouldn't be pwesident of the United States undah any circumstances," it announced superciliously. "I should refuse it even if it were tendahed me, it is such a twying position, with so much, don't you know, that is quite unbeahwably disagweable about it."

"Indeed?" she said, lifting her eyebrows meaningly.

"Yes, Miss Anne," it went on; "but I should deahly love to be secwetawy of the navy, don't you know, faw I could have such splendid oppwatunities faw yachting, don't you know."

Then it was the girl arose and went away to commune with a pug dog in a blue blanket.—Detroit Free Press.

Medical Item.

Madam was recounting that her husband was ill the night before and had to send for a doctor at 3 o'clock in the morning. "But I thought you had a doctor in the house—your eldest son," said a neighbor.

"True, but we only let him doctor the servants."—Texas Siftings.

New to Her.

Young Tutter—What do you suppose Clubberly said? That I was the most awkward man in a dress suit he ever saw.

Miss Pinkerly—Why, I didn't know he had ever seen you in a dress suit.—Clothier and Furnisher.

Sweet Simplicity.

Mamma—But, Mabel, my dear girl, how do you know that Arthur loves you? Has he said anything?

Mabel—O [illegible] mamma, not yet. But if you could [illegible] see the way he looks at me when I am not looking at him!—Judy.

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With power to please as soon as seen,
With charm of hyacinthine brow,
And symmetry of mien.

Such power was thine. Each story told,
With comment from thy burning eye,
By lips of such a godlike mold,
Claimed immortality.

Strange, radiant sorcerer! Thy spell
On man or maid had equal might
To make all heaven look dark as hell,
Or almost blinding bright.

For us who, in a colder age,
Aver thy lines want many a grace,
'Tis well if o'er th' impassioned page
We see thy proud young face.

Then, gallant heart, to shipwreck tost
By the world's madness and thine own,
We hear once more thy accent lost,
And thy resistless tone.

—Theodore C. Williams in Harper's Weekly.

ON THE SNAGS.

A firm, quick step sounded behind her on the hard country road, and though she well knew whose step it was, and her heart throbbed and her breath came quicker, she only turned her head nonchalantly and said flippantly:

"Oh! It is you?"

"Yes, it is me. You knew it was me. Are you going to throw me over?" and the big fellow's voice shook and his fair face flushed with pain.

"Throw you over! Gentlemen never use slang—to ladies."

"You know what I mean. Jean, are you aware that you refused to dance every dance with me today?"

"I really forget; my memory, you know"——

"One moment, if you please, and then I have done. Is it yes or no?"

"Hunt, don't be stupid. You know I hate to be remarked on."

"And so do I, and I will not again be subjected to the remarks I heard today. Once more, is it yes or no?"

"Well, no, then, if you press the point."

"Be it so." And, with a grave bow, Hunt Ashly turned and was gone.

Pretty Jean Inslow was stunned for a moment, then swallowed a gulp in her throat as pride battled to the front.

"Let him go. If a man is such a fool that he can't see—pshaw! nobody cares."

And then, to prove that nobody did care, she sat down and cried until her pretty eyes looked like a stewed ferret's and her pretty little nose had the appearance of an apoplectic lobster.

"There's one thing morally certain," she continued—"of all things in the wide world there's nothing I hate like men."

This last remark was made out loud, and intended for the benefit of the trees and the wide eyed purple violets: but, alas! it reached the ears of a tall fellow, with blond hair, who stood just on the other side of the blossoming hedge.

He gave a slight whistle and compressed his lips a little firmer as he strode off under the low, drooping trees, without once looking behind.

"Well, I have done it now. I'm glad he heard me say I hated him. Nobody cares. I'll go to the dance tonight with Phil, and flirt too."

And Jean, with her head very high in the air, tried to persuade herself that she really didn't care.

Hunt Ashly went on down the road through the shaded village street and stopped at the gate of a vine wreathed cottage. A black eyed, pleasant faced girl was tying up some of the vines on trellises.

"Bess," he said, helping her twine up a golden lipped jasmine, "will you go to the dance with me tonight?"

"What? Where's Jean?"

"Quarreled."

"Ah! I see. I'm invited for cat's paw, eh?"

"No. I asked you because I did not wish to go alone."

"Well, all right, I'll go. The fact is, I've quarreled with Phil, and—and I'd rather go with you than not."

Jean and Bess were the two prettiest girls in the village, and the two best dancers besides, and that night when Jean and Phil appeared Bess and Hunt had just finished the first set.

Each took in the situation at a glance. Bess and Jean called each other hard names under their breath and hated each other in a small minded, womanly way intensely. The men stood and eyed each other fiercely and pulled their mustaches, and looked as if it would give them the most exquisite pleasure to annihilate each other.

"Phil," said Jean, "come out on the piazza with me."

"The piazza? Oh, certainly! But where are they going?"

"Following us, it seems."

Close as their own shadows Hunt and Bess stuck to them, and, though there were a great many tender things uttered on both sides, there was certainly not very much scope for so called flirtation.

"Bess," presently called Jean, "are you going boating tomorrow?"

"Yes, perhaps."

"Miss Bess is going in my boat. Whose boat do you grace, Miss Jean? (Confound that gibbering idiot!)"

"Oh, Phil's, of course," leaning tenderly toward him. ("I hate Bess Miller! His boat, indeed!")

And the next morning the gayly painted boats rocked over the heart of the pulsing river as the stalwart arms of the oarsmen rowed against the gurgling ripples; then, throwing down their oars, they lazily drifted back with the current.

But the two boats Jean and Bess were in still shot up the stream.

"Hunt, let us go back. We'll be on the snags presently!"

And Bess' face was ashen pale.

"Call Phil back; he must be mad!"

And Jean, in the other boat, was saying:

"Phil, drive on the snags. You don't care, and I don't. Hunt knows the danger. He'll stop in time."

It was a dangerous place, where the drifted logs from the mountain torrents lay imbedded in the mud and reared their heads like gaunt, devouring alligators waiting for their prey.

At high water the boats would have cleared them easily, but now they lurked a hidden death beneath the throbbing water.

Suddenly Hunt Ashly's boat shot ahead, daring the warning snags.

"Madman, what do you mean? If life is so cheap, you're welcome to the death you covet! Jean, come into my boat. I command you," and Hunt's voice had a ring in it Jean had never heard before.

"Command, indeed!" shouted Phil, hoarsely. "You are pretty richly freighted. What more would you have?"

"Jean."

Then the two bright glancing boats clashed, and over they turned, and with two tremendous cries, "Hunt!" "Phil!" down among the driftwood the two couples went, but together—for Hunt had sprang to Jean and Phil to Bess—and both were battling for the vine covered banks.

As each one deposited his dripping load safely under the low spreading trees, an embarrassed silence fell on the quartet.

Hunt was the first to break it.

"I say, Phil, there has been a confounded mistake somewhere. These girls have been playing us a nice game, truly."

"No such thing. It wasn't us," and Bess' face rivaled the trumpet flowers over her head.

"We'll get the boats righted now, and settle that question later," and, with a wicked laugh in his eyes, Phil walked off to where his painted Bess was rollicking, bottom upward, among the vines and creepers.

It did not take twenty minutes to get the tipsy shells afloat.

With the airs of "conquering heroes" the young men stood by their respective crafts.

"Choose your boats, young ladies!"

Indignant chorus under the trees:

"To say men don't take advantage. Oh, this is too much! To make us choose! How mean!"

A whispered colloquy:

"Bess, you choose first."

"Oh, no! Jean, you choose."

The young men stood regarding them with owlish gravity.

"You will catch cold if you do not hasten," from the boats.

"They might save our pride. I'm awfully chilly, Bess." (Sneeze.)

"So am I, oh!" (Two—three sneezes.)

Then Mr. Hunt Ashly, with horrible visions of cold and catarrh, walked up to Miss Jean Inslow and prisoning the two little hands in one of his, and encircling the drenched, trembling little figure, kissed her flower face aflame.

"Now will you come?"

"Yes, Hunt." And Meekness walked obediently to her cockle shell namesake.

"I wouldn't have done it, Bess," murmured Phil, after he had performed the same operation, "if you had come yourself."

Miss Meekness Number Two followed the lead of Meekness Number One, but gave one last feminine claw.

And tomorrow was come, and Bess tripped over to see Jean.

Marvelous, what friends these two had become! There was never such a thing in the world as a cold—never!

"Hem! have you seen anybody today?"

"No. Have you seen some one?"

"No." (Intelligible very.) "Oh, there's yours at the gate!"

"Oh, and yours up the road."

* * * * * * *

"Phil and I have concluded on a double wedding tomorrow. We've waited as long as we intend to wait, and I've bespoken the parson for 12 tomorrow; so, Jean, put your hands in mine—you don't hate me now, do you?—and tell me my wife will make my tea tomorrow evening."

And pretty, coquettish Jean said "Yes."

Coquettes make the most submissive wives, they say, and, moreover, she said a great many other foolish things to that big, enraptured fellow who fell down, figuratively speaking, and kissed the prints of her tiny boots.

And Phil and Bess under the amber lipped jasmine bower had their own little explanations.

"You said you would never ask me again, Phil. You swore it."

"And did I, sweetheart?"

"No-o; but somehow"——

"But somehow I did, didn't I? Bless those deathly old snags"—a sound which generally follows the meeting of four lips—"Did you know that Hunt and Jean are going to be married tomorrow?"

"Impossible!"

"But they are, for I heard them ask the parson; and, Bess, I asked the parson too, and the parson's wife heard us, and she's the veriest old gossip, you know, and it's all over the village by this time; and here's the ring, and I won't risk any more delays."

And the ring fitted so nicely, and was so becoming to the little brown hand that Bess said well, if Jean did, she would. And Jean did, and so Bess did.

—C. H. in New York News.

Male Mortality in New Orleans.

There seems to be something pretty serious the matter with the men of New Orleans. There are 15,000 more women than men there; nevertheless five men die to every four women. The trouble comes between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. Between the ages of thirty and fifty the ratio of mortality is nearly two men to one woman. Among whites and blacks the same curious state of things prevails. The doctors cannot explain why it happens so, but it is evident that there is going to be a corner in males in New Orleans unless some one finds out. The excess of women began after the war, and has been increasing ever since, and especially during the last twelve years.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sir Boyle Roche's Famous "Break."

When Sir Boyle Roche made his famous speech, "I smell a rat; I see him floating in the air; but mark me, sir, I will nip him in the bud," his ideas were clear enough, but he lost sight of rats, air and buds in the thought that was in his mind.—Youth's Companion.

BREVITIES

TURF TOPICS.

The new Belmont stable is called the "Blemton."

Pessara has broken down and may never race again.

American Girl, 2:16½, trotted 150 winning heats in 2:30 or better.

Alvin, 2:14½, by Stillson, is the fastest trotter ever bred in Canada.

It is said that Marcus Daly won over $80,000 on the victory of Montana in the Suburban.

It is reported that D. T. Pulsifer is anxious to sell out his racing stable and retire from the turf.

At San Francisco there is a horse with a mane fourteen feet long and tail sixteen feet in length.

J. J. McCafferty purchased of J. P. Smallwood the great western stake horse Aloha for $20,000.

Margaret S, 2:12½, will be driven this season for a lower trotting record, and will then be put to pacing.

The mammoth trotter Straight Line, a white gelding, stands 18¾ hands high and has covered a mile in 2:38½.

Among the contributors to the Grant monument fund is the Coney Island Jockey club, which subscribed $1,000.

Adolph Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckels, the sugar king, has gone into the business of breeding high class thoroughbreds.

Pierre Lorillard has purchased from the Countess M. L. de Agreda the famous stallion Sensation. The price paid was $20,000.

Governor Flower, of New York, signed the bill to make it a criminal offense to tap the telegraph and telephone wires. This is a safeguard to the city poolrooms.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' association has decided to give a ten days' meeting in October instead of six days, as heretofore announced, with $50,000 in prizes.

White Hat McCarty, known from the Atlantic to the Pacific as one of the keenest horsemen living, proposes to have an army of horses, trotters and runners in the field this season.

The rise in the value of Shetland ponies is interesting. Last century the price of a pony in the islands was £1 1s. In 1800 it had risen to £3, and now a first rate pony is worth from £15 to £20.

Charles Taylor, who is eighty-three years old, recently drove Factory Boy, 2:24½, a winning race at Lepine park, Montreal, in 2:26½, 2:26, 2:27. This was Factory Boy's sixty-second race and the fifty-third which he has won.

A turf writer says: "It is pretty safe betting that at least seven trotters will equal or beat 2:08 this season. If we were to pick the seven we should name Nancy Hanks, Sunol, Palo Alto, Allerton, Nelson, Delmarch and Axtell."

WHISPERS ABOUT WOMEN.

Though Anna Dickinson is only fifty years old, she has been before the public for nearly a third of a century.

The youngest school teacher in the country is supposed to be Miss Clara N. Greenwald, of Bernville, Pa., aged fifteen years.

Miss Abby Kirk, to whom was recently awarded the George W. Childs prize at Bryn Mawr college, is the youngest daughter of J. Foster Kirk, the historian.

The order of Marie-Louise, which has recently been conferred upon Mrs. E. Burd Grubb, the wife of the United States minister at Madrid, by the queen regent of Spain, is a very handsome decoration which has been far more sparingly conferred than most of the other Spanish orders.

The home of Mrs. Buffalo Bill is Scout's Rest, North Platte, on the Union Pacific road. It is surrounded by 3,000 acres of prairie land and magnificent stables and pasturage, where are kept many thousand fine blooded horses and cattle. Mrs. Cody is an amiable, housekeeping woman.

Baroness Burdett-Coutts is now restored to the friendship of Queen Victoria. At one time the relation existing between her majesty and Lady Burdett-Coutts was extremely cordial, but at the time of that lady's marriage they became somewhat strained, as the queen strongly disapproved of the step.

RAILROAD JOTTINGS.

General Manager Underwood, of the "Soo," refuses the presidency of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas.

The Great Northern railroad will in the near future assume charge of all the telegraph business of its own lines.

The Northern Pacific is rapidly pushing its extension from Tacoma to South Bend, Wash. It will be completed in September.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad has recently put on a new line of sleeping cars between St. Louis and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

An amendment to the charter of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas railroad has been filed at Austin, authorizing a number of extensions.

The Philadelphia and Reading has reduced the rates on lumber from western Pennsylvania to Atlantic seaboard points 20 per cent.

The Pencoyd Iron company, of Philadelphia, has received a contract from the Pennsylvania railroad to erect the new iron bridge across the Raritan river at New Brunswick, N. J.

The Grand Trunk railway of Uruguay from Montevideo has been completed, and opens out a vast tract of fertile land hitherto comparatively worthless, the area of which is only a little less than Belgium.

It Had a False Bottom.

A dealer in surgical instruments at Paris had an Italian doctor among his customers. "I want to sell out," he said one day to the doctor. "I have a customer for you, a friend of mine," replied the doctor. He introduced the friend and the purchase money and other conditions were soon agreed upon. When the preliminaries were written down the Italian said: "I shall call tomorrow to sign and settle. But," producing a handbag, "why should I carry about this heavy bag? I cannot leave it at my hotel, as the owner refuses to guarantee my treasure against robbery. You see there is a good deal of money and notes in it." He opened the bag and took out a small box in black tin, which actually contained a treasure. "Will you allow me to leave the whole bag with you? You might use it for depositing your own money in instead of having it in that crazy wooden box of yours."

The instrument dealer consented. He placed some 5,000 to 6,000 francs in gold and nearly 25,000 francs bonds in the box and put the bag behind the counter. The Italians were leaving. "Let me look at my bag; I want to take out a paper." The bag was handed out. Taking out the box of black tin the Italian said: "Keep the money here. I may as well take the bag; it is not heavy without it."

On the day following the instrument dealer waited, but the Italian did not come. He went to see the doctor. The doctor had disappeared from his place of business.

When he opened the tin box he found in it two pounds of iron, carefully wrapped up in oakum to keep it from shaking. The money and bonds were gone with the Italians.—Chicago Herald.

A Motor Beats a Rolling Hat.

An amusing race between a south side motor car and a plug hat with a gaudy purple lining occurred on the central viaduct yesterday. It was a straightaway dash for half a mile, and the motor car won after a desperate struggle because its competitor went lame by striking a snag.

During the pelting rainstorm at noon an eastbound motor car on the bridge passed at the draw a carriage, the chief engineer of which wore the Maud S tile. The bedraggled team had no desire to test the speed of the motor, but the storm and the hat made up a race. From the drawbridge to the east end of the viaduct is a clear course of more than half a mile. The storm abruptly transferred the hat to the sidewalk, and as the wind was blowing along the course nearly thirty miles an hour the race was on in a moment. Sometimes the hat rolled along with the rim and edge of the crown on the sidewalk and sometimes it turned end over end. The motor was running nearly twenty miles an hour, but the tile easily kept pace with it.

For more than half the distance it was a dead heat, and the passengers became wildly excited. They stood on the seats and applauded the hat and the motorman alternately. The latter applied the full power of the electric current, but he became discouraged several times after gaining a temporary advantage when a gust of wind placed the purple lined racer in the lead. At the east end of the viaduct a final spurt was made by the motorman, but the hat kept pace with him until it landed among a lot of beer kegs.

The hat was not then half as pretty as when the race began.—Cleveland Leader.

The Mongoose.

The incessant appeal which comes from fruit growers throughout the state for the contrivance of some means for the extermination of gophers and other field rodents has prompted a well known fruit company of this city to negotiate for the importation of a small carnivorous animal known as the mongoose. The animal is a total stranger to our soil, and the only specimens ever forwarded here were two from Hawaii in 1890, which, however, were denied a landing and were subsequently drowned in the bay by the customs officials.

The mongoose is a catlike animal in size and appearance and is indigenous to India, where its antipathy to rats, snakes, gophers and other similar varmin is well known. The animal is very easily domesticated, and for this reason serves excellently as a rat exterminator in private families.

In consequence of these desirable characteristics, the mongoose has been imported to Jamaica, where it has accomplished much in the way of extermination, and more recently it was sent to the Sandwich Islands. There the first few specimens have multiplied largely and have created havoc among the rats which formerly infested the sugar cane fields. It is believed that it can accomplish the same results in this state.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Revival Service on Mount Calvary.

The other Sunday a "revival" service was held on Mount Calvary and an address given by Mr. Moody, the American evangelist. About 400 persons—tourists, guides and nurses from the hospital—gathered outside the Damascus gate of Jerusalem, on the round green hill which is believed to be the spot where Christ was crucified. A number of boys and girls from the mission school led the singing and Mr. Moody, standing on a chair, gave a characteristic address.—Exchange.

An Ice Cave.

The delvers among the wonderful in nature have discovered an ice cave in Kilckitat county, Wash. It is said to be of enormous size, but pervaded by an atmosphere so intensely cold as to prevent thorough exploration.—St. Louis Republic.

A River of Ink.

A river of ink flows in Algeria. One stream is impregnated with iron, and it meets another flowing through peat moss, containing gallic acid; when they unite they form a stream of ink.—Yankee Blade.

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